The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,554] ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906. [EIGHT PAGES P.T 1.

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This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

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Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

	1st	2nd
London	£ 14. 5/	£ 9.
Marseilles...	£ 8. 15/	£ 6 15/
Brindisi	£ 6. 15/	—

Subject to the usual 25 % reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14 ,,	INDIA	12 ,,	DONGOLA	10 ,,
ARABIA	21 ,,	PERSIA	19 ,,	CALEDONIA	17 ,,
HIMALAYA	28 ,,	CHINA	26 ,,	MONGOLIA	24 ,,

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe viâ Brindisi or viâ Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd. ... ... CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq. ... ... PORT SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & Co. ... ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt ... ... SUEZ.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. **Oroya** will leave Suez about July 27 | R.M.S. **Ortona** will leave Suez about August 10

HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. **Orient** will leave Port Said July 31 | R.M.S. **Orontes** will leave Port Said August 4

SUMMER FARES. Port Said to Marseilles..... 1st Class, £ 9.15. 2nd Class, £ 6.15. 3rd Class, £ 5.
,, ,, Plymouth or Tilbury..... ,, 14. 5. ,, 9. 0. ,, 7.
,, ,, Naples..... ,, 8. 0. ,, 5.10. ,, 4.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, CAIRO:—THOS. COOK & SON. ALEXANDRIA:—R. J. MOSS & Co.— For all particulars apply
Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID and PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 30-6-906

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33 o/o off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8,0,0.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON Departure from Suez. | **HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departure from Port Said.**

S.S. **Derbyshire,** 6,636 tons, August 2 | S.S. **Warwickshire** 7,966 tons, July 24

Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 30-6-906

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus.) TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus.)

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-906

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasis.....	Tons 4,600	Menes.....	Tons 3,950	*Pharos.....	Tons 3,900
*Busiris.....	,, 6,000	Menepthah	,, 5,000	*Philae.....	,, 5,008
*Khephren	,, 5,000	*Moeris	Tons 7,500	Rameses	,, 3,900
Seti.....	Tons 5,000				
Tabor.....	,, 3,000				

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.— Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £15 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. **Seti** now on the berth will sail on or about Saturday, 11th August to be followed by the S.S. **Menes.**

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo.

26-5-906 For particulars apply **R. J. MOSS & Co.,** Alexandria Agents.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

Fare (home.) £10 Passengers returning by end October allowed 20 % off outward fare (£14).

S.S. RANGOON 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 30 for Dover.
,, BURMA 5600 ,, ,, ,, ,, August 11 for Devonport.
,, PEGU. 5800 ,, ,, ,, ,, 18 for Dover.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter — *Apply* WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA. 31-12-906

RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION & COMMERCIAL COMPANY

Postal Service Accelerated from the 1st June, 1906.

between Alexandria, Piræus, Constantinople, and Odessa by the following recently built and perfectly equipped vessels:—

Emperor Nicolas II...	7070 tons	Tchihatcheff	7070 tons
Reine Olga.	7070 ,,	Tsaritza...	6000 ,,

Arrivals at Alexandria on Friday morning. Departures from Alexandria on Tuesdays at 3 p.m. Circular route between Alexandria, Port Said, the Syrian ports, Chio, Smyrna, Salonica, Mount Athos, Dardanelles, Constantinople, and Odessa Arrivals at Alexandria every other Saturday early in the morning. Departures from Alexandria same day in afternoon at 4 p.m.

CRIMEAN OR BESSARABIAN TABLE WINES FREE. 26376-31-8-906

Navigation Générale Italienne.

Societes Reunies Florio-Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Departs de Juillet

Les JEUDIS 5, 12, 19 et 26 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gènes
Les DIMANCHE 1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.
Les MERCREDIS 11 et 25 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et Larnaque.
Le LUNDI 23 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Said, Suez et Massawah.
Les SAMEDI 7 et DIMANCHE 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Said 30-6-906

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:— CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assouan, and Halfa.

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS, BANKERS.

BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan, and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tour in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert; Lowest rates.

BEST CAMP EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MARSEILLES (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Gordon Castle* August 4 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Goorkha* August 3

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. ..... will sail from Suez on about .....

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... ... £11. 0 | Colombo ... ... £26.10 | Calcutta ... ... £31. 0 | Marseilles £15.15
Bombay ... ... £21.10 | Madras ... ... £28.11 | Batavia ... ... £15.10 | London ... £19. 0

From Port-Said £3 less Homeward, and £3 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Queensland Lines, Messrs. Walker & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Lines, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Shepheard Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. REYTER & Co. Agents, Suez. 30-6-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America
First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Olympia"	July 27	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Bavaria"	July 27
For LONDON	S.S. "Persia"	July 28	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Britannia"	August 3

Saloon Fares: from Port Said to Gibraltar £9, Marseilles £9, London and Liverpool £14; add £1 to above fare for passengers from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez. 5 o/o reduction to families of three or more adults. 15 o/o reduction on return tickets within 6 months. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying surgeon and stewardess.

Agents in Cairo, **Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.** Port-Said, **Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.**
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to **G. REYTER & Co., Suez.** 30-6-906

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG viâ ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versâ, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Landing, to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

July 20 ,, S.S. ATHOS from Hamburg
,, 26 ,, GIBRALTAR ,, Hamburg
Aug. 13 ,, WOGLINDE ,, Hamburg

S.S. KYPROS now in port discharging will sail for Rotterdam-Hamburg on the 24th inst.
,, SERIPHOS now in port discharging.

For tarif and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS,** *Alexandria Agent.*

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

Regelmässiger Reichspostdampferdienst. German E. African Line. Imperial Service. Departures from Port Said. (Approximate dates). **OUT** to Aden, Zanzibar, Cape Town and intermediate ports:—

S.S. Kronprinz July 13 | S.S. König July 29

HOME to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangiers, Lisbon, Dover, Flushing, and Hamburg.

S.S. Praesident July 7 | S.S. Prinzessin July 18

First class steamers fitted with latest improvements. Stewardesses and doctors carried. Low passage rates. Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.

For particulars apply to **Fix & David,** CAIRO (Sharia Mansour Pacha, Telephone 865).

Messageries Maritimes.

From Alexandria Sailing from Alexandria in July, 1906.

For Marseilles direct

Friday	27 July	at 4 p.m.	*Niger*	Capt.	Lancelin
,,	3 August	,, ,,	*Congo*	,,	Bourge
,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	*Senegal*	,,	Vincenti
,,	17 ,,	,, ,,	*Portugal*	,,	Galletti
,,	24 ,,	,, ,,	*Niger*	,,	Lancelin

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday	26 July	at 8 a.m.	*Congo*	Capt.	Bourge
,,	9 August	,, ,,	*Portugal*	,,	Galletti

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday	2 August	at 8 a.m.	*Sénégal*	Capt.	Vincenti
,,	16 ,,	,, ,,	*Niger*	,,	Lancelin

Rates of passage money Including table wine.

	1st Class	2nd Class
From Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) To Marseilles	£12. 9. 6	£ 8.10.3
From Alexandria To Port Said	,, 1.15.10	,, 1.7.10
To Jaffa...	,, 3. 3. 5	,, 2.3. 5
To Beyrouth.	,, 4. 7. 2	,, 3.5. 2
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles from Alexandria)	,, 15.12. 1	,, 10.12. 5
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles) from Port Said (directly or via Alexandria)	,, 16. 5.11	,, 12. 1. 5
Through tickets for London (via Marseilles) (Calais-Douvres from Alexandria or Port said (directly or via Alexandria)	,, 16.12.10	,, 12. 9. 5
Interchangeable return tickets with the Austrian Lloyd Cy. (available one way by Messageries Maritimes and one return by Austrian Lloyd) (via Trieste)	,, 21.11.10	,, 1511

Sailings from Port Said in July, 1906.

For Marseilles Direct.	Probably on Thursday	5 June	*Salazie*	Capt.	Ailland	returning from Indian Ocean
	,, ,, Tuesday	10 ,,	*Melbourne*	,,	Lacarrière	,, ,, China
	,, ,, Thursday	19 ,,	*Oceanien*	,,	Count	,, ,, Indian Ocean
	,, ,, Saturday	21 ,,	*Yang-Tse*	,,	X	,, ,, China
	,, ,, Sunday	22 ,,	*Sydney*	,,	Combe	,, ,, Australia

Sailings from Suez in July, 1906.

For Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobé and Yokohama	Friday	17 July	*Polynesien*	Capt. Broc
For Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobé and Yokohama	Friday	13 ,,	*Caledonien*	,, Grégory
For Djibouti, Zanzibar, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Bé, D. Suares, Tamatave, La Réunion and Maurice.	Monday	16 ,,	*Natal*	,, Liksolli
For Djibouti, Aden, Mahé Diego-Suares, Ste. Marie, Tamatave La Réunion and Maurice	Wednesday	31 ,,	*Djemnah*	,, Durande
For Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, and Noumea	Monday	9 ,,	*Yarra*	,, Sellier

Cairo Agency (Shepheard's Hotel) 28-3-906

PRINCE LINE.

African Prince.....	Tons 8,000	Welsh Prince.....	Tons 8,000	Afghan Prince.....	Tons 8,000
Chinese Prince (bldg).....	,, 8,000	Japanese Prince (bldg)...	,, 8,000	Burmese Prince (bldg)...	,, 8,000
Korean Prince (bldg).....	,, 8,000	Arabian Prince (bldg).....	,, 8,000	Siamese Prince (bldg).....	,, 8,000
Swedish Prince (bldg).....	,, 8,000	Black Prince.....	,, 7,000	Saxon Prince.....	,, 6,000
Tudor Prince.....	,, 7,000	Norman Prince.....	,, 6,000	Crown Prince.....	,, 5,000
Italian Prince.....	,, 5,000	Georgian Prince.....	,, 4,750	Trojan Prince.....	,, 4,750
Merchant Prince.....	,, 4,650	Sailor Prince.....	,, 4,650	Egyptian Prince.....	,, 4,650
Soldier Prince.....	,, 4,650	Russian Prince.....	,, 4,500	Spartan Prince	,, 4,475
Mexican Prince.....	,, 4,420	Highland Prince.....	,, 3,850	Imperial Prince.....	,, 3,750
Sicilian Prince.....	,, 3,750	Napolitan Prince.....	,, 3,750	Persian Prince.....	,, 3,250
British Prince.....	,, 3,180	Moorish Prince.....	,, 3,180	Castillian Prince.....	,, 3,100
Grecian Prince.....	,, 3,075	Eastern Prince.....	,, 3,050	Asiatic Prince.....	,, 3,050
Creole Prince.....	,, 3,050	Carib Prince.....	,, 3,050	Kaffir Prince.....	,, 2,950
Syrian Prince.....	,, 2,950	Orange Prince.....	,, 2,875	Cyprian Prince.....	,, 2,750
Indian Prince.....	,, 2,780	Scottish Prince.....	,, 2,650	Roman Prince.....	,, 2,680
Tuscan Prince.....	,, 2,575	Ocean Prince.....	,, 2,400	Royal Prince.....	,, 2,400

Good Accommodation for Passengers.

Sailings every 10 days from Manchester and Liverpool and fortnightly from Antwerp and London to Alexandria and Syrian Coast. The dates are approximate

Syrian Prince	due from London	July 21	British Prince	due from Manchester	August 5
Creole Prince	,, ,, Manchester	,, 29	Egyptian Prince	,, ,, Antwerp & London	,, 12
Carib Prince	,, ,, London	,, 31	Persian Prince	,, ,, Manchester	,, 14

The S.S. Asiatic Prince is now loading for Manchester and will be followed by the S.S. Syrian Prince.

For terms of freight or passage apply to **C. J. Grace & Co.,** Alexandria, Agents. 31-12-906

THE PAPAYANNI LINE.

(The Ellerman Lines Ltd.)

Frequent Sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL, also Regular Services from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA and to ALGERIA, MALTA, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, and other Mediterranean ports.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation. Stewardess carried. Liberal table and Moderate Fares for single and return tickets.

The S.S. ANDALUSIAN now loading will leave for Liverpool in a few days.

CARGO taken by special agreement only. Through Freights quoted for the UNITED STATES INLAND TOWNS in GREAT BRITAIN.

For passage or freight apply to the Agents, **BARKER & Co.,** Alexandria. 17-4-906

The Cigarettes Manufactured by

The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.

G. NUNGOVICH

are on sale at the Company's establishment by Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Meimarachi's, Alexandria.
Purveyors to H. H. the KHEDIVE.
507 PATRONISED by the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and the ARCHDUKE OTTO and all the High Life of Egypt. 18

Les Diamants "BERA"

La Meilleure Imitation du Monde

Afin de les faire rapidement connaître au public, nous avons mis en vente un nombre limité de ces merveilleuses et brillantes pierre montées sur de superbes, Bagues, Broches, Boucles d'oreille, Epingles de cravate, Boutons de manchette etc. etc., au prix de **50** P.T. la piece monture comprise

Catalogues gratis et franco sur demande

BERA AMERICAN DIAMOND PALACE

ALEXANDRIE, CHERIF PACHA STREET 29.

HAMBURG & ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE Co.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER;

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE;

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company"

For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE HAMBURG and ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-06

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RETURN TO EGYPT

by the new S.S. Oceana of 9000 Tons, 350 berths including 90 single cabins, greatest comfort, best cuisine.

FARES: Genoa to Alexandria from £14. Naples to Alexandria from £10.

Leave Genoa	October	22nd	p.m.	arr.	Alexandria	October	27	a.m.
,, ,,	November	5th	,,	,,	,,	November	10	,,
,, ,,	,,	19th	,,	,,	,,	,,	24	,,
,, ,,	December	3rd	,,	,,	,,	December	8	,,
,, ,,	,,	17th	,,	,,	,,	,,	22	,,

From January 2 Weekly service from Naples to Alexandria EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Apply to the Co.'s Booking Offices: PARIS, rue Scribe. LONDON, Cockspur Street. BERLIN, Unter den Linden, CAIRO, Continental Hotel. ALEXANDRIA, G. J. Grace & Co. Chief Office: HAMBURG (Alsterdamm).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Weekly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

Schleswig } leaves Alexandria 3 p.m. July 4 & 18.
Hohenzollern } ,, ,, ,, July 25; Sept. 5 & 26; October 10 & 24.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

HOMEWARD: for **Bremen** or **Hamburg** via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp

Oldenburg	5006 Tons	about 30 July.	Seydlitz	7942 Tons ...	about 13 August
Zieten	8043 ,, ...	,, 30 July.	Stuttgart	5048 ,, ...	,, 27 August

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.			FOR AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.		
Sachsen	5021 Tons	about 23 July	Scharnhorst	8134 Tons	about 29 July
Pr. Heinrich	6263 ,, ...	,, 6 Aug.	Gilow	8000 ,, ...	,, 26 Aug.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.
OTTO STERZING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.
C. H. SCHOELLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.
26-3-906 Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday 4 p.m. arrive Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for Express to Milan, Lucerne, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and London, leaving Brindisi at 7 a.m. Arrival Venice every Wednesday about 8.30 a.m. in time for Express to Switzerland, Paris and London leaving Venice 2 p.m. and 11.20 p.m. Arrival Trieste every Wednesday about 3 p.m. in connection with Train de Luxe Trieste-Vienna-Ostende. Passengers reach London every Friday 4.50 p.m. Passengers from Cairo will find special through carriages and luggage-van attached every Saturday to Express leaving Cairo 9.30 a.m. and are conveyed directly to Quay alongside steamer.

June 23	4 p.m.	S.S. Semiramis	Capt. Martinolich	July 14	4 p.m.	S.S. Semiramis	Capt. Martinolich
,, 30	,, ,,	Cleopatra	,, Ivellich	,, 21	,, ,,	Cleopatra	,, Ivellich
July 7	,, ,,	Habsburg	,, Klausberger	,, 28	,, ,,	Habsburg	,, Klausberger

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 20 June, 4 and 18 July; 1 and 15 August.

Syrian-Cyprus-Garamanian Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 18 June, 2, 16 and 30 July, 13 August.

Far East Lines.

Departures from Port Said: To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobé, about 5 March, 3 April, 4 May, 3 June, 4 July, 3 August. To Suez, Aden and Bombay accelerated service about 17 August, 8 September, 8 October, 8 November, 8 Dec., To Suez, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras Rangoon and Calcutta about 19 July. 17 Aug., 19 Sept., 19 Oct., 19 Nov. 19 Dec. 4 p.m. To Suez, Aden, Karachi and Bombay about 13 March, 13 April, 13 November, 13 December (Winter Line).

East African Line.

Departures from Port Said: To Suez, Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa-Bay and Durban about 5 March, 2 April, 3 May, 2 June, 3 July, 2 Aug., 2 Sept., 3 Oct., 2 Nov., 3 Dec.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, LD., LEON HELLER, Cairo Agent, 24, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephones 192), Cairo; F. TEDESCHI, Heloua.

Special rates for Egyptian officials, members of Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-906

The Ellerman Lines Limited.

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain, also to the U. S. A.

Wescott S.S. *Joshua Nicholson* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about 27th inst.
Ellerman S.S. *Avon* expected from Liverpool and Malta about 29th inst.
The S.S. *Falernian* now on the berth for Liverpool, will sail for that port on or about 25th inst.

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Cairo	DEP.	a.m. 7.30	a.m. 9.30	noon †12.00‡	p.m. 12.15	p.m. 4. 0	p.m. †6.35	p.m. §11.30			
Tantah...	ARR.	8.51	10.53	p.m. 1 20	2.30	5.28	8.1	a.m. 2.4			
Alexandria	ARR.	10.55	p.m. 12.55	3 5	5.50	7.35	10. 0	6. 0			
Alexandria	DEP.	a.m. 7.0	a.m. 9.0	noon †12.00‡	—	p.m. 3.40	p.m. †6.0	p.m. §11.30			
Tantah...	ARR.	8.54	10.53	p.m. 1.40	—	5.40	7.51	a.m. 3.18			
Cairo	ARR.	10.20	p.m. 12.20	3.5	—	7.10	9.20	6.0			
Cairo ... ... to Port Said	DEP.	a.m. 7.0	a.m. †11.0‡	p.m. †6.15	Port Said ...	DEP.	a.m. 8.10	a.m. †11.55	p.m. †6.45‡		
	ARR.	p.m. 12.10	p.m. 4.0	11.10	Cairo	ARR.	p.m. 1.30	p.m. 5.0	11.25		
Cairo	DEP.	a.m. †11.0‡	p.m. †6.15	For Suez change at Ismailia	Suez (Rue Colmar)	DEP	a.m. 8 0	p.m. †6.3‡	For Cairo change at Ismailia		
Suez (Rue Colmar)	ARR.	p.m. 4.29	p.m. 11.31		Cairo	ARR.	p.m. 1.30	11.25			
Cairo	DEP.	a.m. 8.5	a.m. 11.30	p.m. 2.40	p.m. 5.25		Zagazig DEP.	a.m. 6.10	a.m. 8.35	a.m. 11.32	p.m. 6.23
Zagazig.	ARR.	10.3	p.m. 1.39	4.45	7.27		Cairo. ARR.	8.30	10.35	p.m. 1.45	8.25
Cairo	DEP.	a.m. 7.30	a.m. 9.30	p.m. 12. 0	p.m. 4 0	p.m. 6.35	Mansourah DEP	p.m. 7.10	a.m. 9. 6	p.m. 12.15	p.m. 4. 3	p.m. 6. 5
Mansourah ... (Via Tantah)	ARR.	10.43	p.m. 12.35	p.m. 3.25	7.29	9.35	Cairo ARR (Via Tantah)	10.20	p.m. 12.20	3. 5	7 10	9.20

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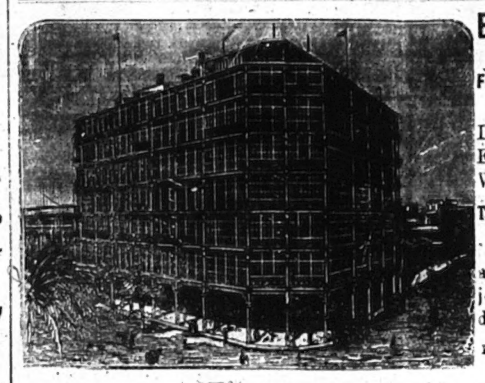

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Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.
Force of Anemometer	10
State of Sea	Calm
Barometer corrected	755.3
Evaporation	4
State of Clouds	½ clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. — Max. Temp. in the shade	39
Min. do. do.	23
Humidity of the air	67
Heat of the sun	49
Moon rises 8.44 a.m.	
„ sets 9.43 p.m.	

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	33	22	Merowe	41	23
Suez	35	24	Atbara	36	25
Cairo: Helouan	35	23	Suakin	43	28
Cairo: Ghizeh	37	22	Khartoum	38	25
Assiout	35	22	Wad Medani	36	24
Assouan	40	29	Dueim	35	23
Wady Halfa	41	23			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	762.4	Almost calm	29	Calm
Malta	761.8	Almost calm	30	Calm
Brindisi	762.0	Very light	30	Rather rough
Athens	760.9	Fresh	35	Rather rough
Limassol	752.3	Calm	32	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON.			THE SUN. Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
July 6	Full Moon	6.28 a.m.	4.59	7.—
„ 13	Last Quarter	0.13 p.m.	5.6	6.56
„ 21	New Moon	2.59 p.m.	5.7	6.55
„ 28	First Quarter	9.56 p.m.	5.11	6.51

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906.

THE FATE OF THE DUMA.

Seldom, if ever, in the annals of a great Empire in times of peace has such a succession of important events been reported as was sent by Reuter, and published by us on Monday, concerning Russia. Each item is pregnant with most momentous possibilities, and taken together they present a terrible picture of the state of Russia at the present time. An Imperial Ukase has dissolved the Duma, the building in in which it met being closed and guarded by police, who refuse the members admission; the Premier has been deprived of his post; the Minister of Agriculture has resigned; the Foreign Embassies are guarded by troops. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other centres swarm with troops, and in the capital railways and post offices are closed; rioting has commenced; and last, but by no means least, "all proletariat organisations have completed preparations for a pacific general strike." This is a fairly comprehensive budget of news for one day and speaks volumes as to the state of the country and the continued growth of the unrest that has prevailed for so long a time, and which it is to be feared must eventuate in some terrible climax that will put into the shade all the recent frightful massacres and assassinations.

We purposely refrain from commenting on the growing disaffection of both army and navy and the symptoms of revolt that are plainly to be seen in both services, as we are at present concerned with the suppression of the Duma—the representative body established only a short while back by the Tsar in the hope of satisfying the political aspirations of his people. From the very first, in spite of a restricted franchise and every possible obstacle that could be devised to obstruct its action, the Duma has proved itself a thorn in the side of the Tsar and his Government. Its recent manifesto in favour of the nationalisation of the land and the expropriation of landlords has proved the last straw, and we read that the decision to dissolve the Duma was come to at a meeting of the Council of the Empire at which, as might be expected, Grand Dukes, Court officials, General Trepoff, etc., were present. To us it would almost appear as if the Duma had courted disaster by a premature course of action. Land nationalisation is still a dream of the future even in a country like England with its free institutions. To propose it in a country not yet emerged from autocratic government looks very much like attempting to run before you can walk. The members of the Duma, however, have proved themselves by no means deficient in ability, and possessing as they do full knowledge of the sufferings and wants of the agricultural community and the urgent necessity of drastic measures of reform, they must have decided that they were fully justified in issuing so decisive a challenge to the Government.

"The King is dead, long live the King." Everybody understands the meaning of this phrase, which is so generally used as to have become almost a proverb; when, however, the phrase is applied in another direction it may have a different significance. At the meeting of members of the Parliaments of Europe and America which took place in London on Monday last, and, which was attended by several members of the Duma, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed the King and Governments' sympathies with the objects of the conference and, alluding to the suppression of the Duma, exclaimed "The Duma is dead, long live the Duma!" The Home Press seem to agree in describing the expression as a "daring" one, the Conservative organs censuring and the Liberal papers praising it. Seeing however, that the Tsar has convoked a new assembly for the 5th of next March, and that the European Press unanimously condemn the dissolution of the late one, we do not think the Prime Minister's expression ill-judged.

The fate of the Duma shows us that, at any rate for the present, the attempt to introduce Constitutional Government in Russia has failed, and further, that the reactionary party is still strong enough to compel the Tsar to do its will. Russia seems to be going from bad to worse. At the close of the late war some hope was felt that the worst had passed and that a brighter era was about to dawn. But to-day the sky is darker than ever, and no one can tell when, or in what direction, the storm will burst. As far as can be seen there is not one single capable leader of the people, and where in the event of a revolution the guiding hand would come from, that alone could restrain the passions of the populace, none can foretell. Russia to-day is the country of anarchy, honeycombed more than ever with secret societies who carry on almost with impunity an organised system of murder, and it is such a moment that the Tsar has chosen for the suppression of a body of public men acting openly and courageously in the face of the reactionaries to whom he seems to have surrendered himself, body and soul. We may admire his courage and devotion to duty in staying at home to face the music instead of paying visits abroad; but cannot shut our eyes to the fact that time as it passes reveals more and more his incapacity to rule and his utter incompetence to cope with the great crisis that is evidently fast approaching.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine.

Quarantine restrictions as against plague are now applied in Egyptian ports to arrivals from Verawal.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, viâ Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G. P. O., Alexandria, to-day at 4.45 p.m.

Crime in the Fayoum.

On Tuesday last a gang of robbers attacked Ali Bey Saleh's ezbet at Fayoum. The ghaffir resisted and was shot. Two of the gang were arrested.

Hashish Smuggling.

The police of Shoubra caracol have seized a box, containing nine sacks of hashish, which a stoker of the State Railways was attempting to smuggle.

Asphyxiated.

An Arab engaged in cleaning a cesspool in the Attarin quarter yesterday was overcome by the fumes and died without recovering consciousness.

The Dekhela Outrage.

The trial of the natives accused of attacking Pte. O'Brien, of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Dekhela, near Mex, will take place on the 30th inst.

The Koubbeh Collision.

The condition of Hussein Yawer Bey, who was seriously hurt in the Koubbeh collision, is fairly satisfactory. It is now hoped that amputation will not be found necessary.

Buried Alive.

Yesterday, three natives, while digging a pit near the Abattoir, Mex, were overwhelmed by the fall of a mass of earth and sand. Their bodies were soon recovered, but life was found to be extinct.

Cattle Plague.

During the week ending on July 22, 35 cases of cattle plague were reported for the whole of Egypt, viz, 15 at Tantah, 18 at Nawa, Gharbieh province, and two at Fashn, Minieh.

The Fashn Tragedy.

Mr. Tourtoulis, of Fashn, is now believed to have committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Grief at the death of his sister and niece, who were murdered by Ahmed Gomaa, is believed to have unhinged his reason.

San Stefano Casino.

The new ballet troupe will make its debut at the San Stefano Theatre on Saturday next with *Les Nymphes*. The *premières danseuses* are Mlles. Della Rocca and Maretto. We are informed by the management that the front seats of the theatre are numbered and may be booked beforehand.

The Plague.

During the week ending July 22, five cases of plague were notified in Egypt, two of which occurred at Alexandria, two at Suez, and one at Port Said. Since the 1st January 385 cases have occurred, as compared with 173 and 732 during the corresponding periods of the years 1905 and 1904 respectively.

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers of the Egyptian Army as under:—El Miralai Asser Bey, station commandant, Khartoum, until September 30; El Miralai Wilkinson Bey, officer commanding the Kassala district, until September 30; El Kaimakam Morant Bey, governor of Halfa province, until September 29; El Kaimakam Sweny Bey, senior inspector of Bahr el Ghazal province, until the 27th inst.; El Bimbashi McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O., Cavalry, until September 30.

One month's extension of leave has been granted to El Kaimakam O'Sullivan Bey, senior inspector of the Upper Nile province, and El Bimbashi Foster, Medical Corps, who will, therefore, resume duty on August 2 and October 2 respectively.

Lieutenant H. M. Greaves, Royal Artillery, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army with the rank of Bimbashi, and has been posted to the Upper Nile province.

Commercial & Financial Supplement OF THE "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

STATE OF RUSSIA.

PANIC AT ODESSA.

GOVERNOR'S AWFUL THREAT.

FEAR OF MASSACRES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.

The members of the Duma have issued a manifesto from Viborg exhorting the people to refuse to pay taxes or to perform military service.

The Jews throughout Russia are apprehensive of massacres. Cossacks have begun looting in Odessa. The Jews are panic-stricken. (*R.*)

ODESSA, July 24.

The looting ceased at midnight. The same streets were affected as in the massacre of 1905. The panic is indescribable.

Governor-General Kaulbars told a trembling deputation of Jews that if a single Cossack was wounded the city would run knee-deep in blood.

Later.

Renewed aggravated disturbances have occurred. Jews have been killed. The town is in a state of panic. The inhabitants are fleeing. (*Reuter.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.

The members of the Duma have returned to St. Petersburg unmolested.

At the Viborg conference it was decided to form vast organisations with the object of turning the Army against the Government. (*Reuter*)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.

The President of the Council, Stolypine, has telegraphed to the Governors to display the greatest energy.

The Deputies of the Duma, on returning from Viborg, will endeavour to make the army rise. (*Havas*)

ODESSA, July 24.

Owing to fresh disorders the Jews are leaving the city. Two persons have been killed. (*H.*)

LONDON, July 24.

Russian stocks continue to fall. (*Reuter*)

THE PREMIER AND THE DUMA.

LONDON, July 24.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's reference to the Duma is the theme of general comment. The Conservative papers denounce it as a colossal blunder. The Liberal papers are enthusiastic in their praises of "the daring phrase which will echo throughout the world." (*Reuter*)

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24.

The Pan-American Congress opened yesterday. All of South America is represented except Venezuela. (*Reuter*)

Mr. Van Polk, a grandnephew of President Polk, and ex-Consul-General at Calcutta, who is one of the United States delegates to the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, has made an interesting statement on the programme of that assembly to a representative of the "Gaulois." He began by stating that the congress will not involve a menace to Europe or an extension of the Monroe doctrine. It is simply an attempt at a *rapprochement* between the American Republics, with the object of bringing about an understanding on their commercial and Customs relations, and endeavouring to constitute a tribunal for arbitration between the American States. The Hague Tribunal is too far off and, moreover, they wish to manage their own affairs. Neither Canada nor the other British, French and Dutch colonies, nor Venezuela are taking part in this congress, at which the United States will have six representatives—two diplomatists, an ex-Governor, and three professors of law and history. Furthermore, in order to emphasize the union of the two Americas, Mr. Root, the Secretary of State, has undertaken a voyage round the continent in an American man-of-war, which was to arrive at Rio de Janeiro for the opening of the congress. On its return voyage Mr. Root will visit other capitals, such as Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Lima.

The Argentine representative intends to submit a motion to the congress denying to the European as well as to American States the right of intervention in any American State or even the right of seizing the Customs for the recovery of private debts. The representative of the "Gaulois" objected that a State loan raised in France or in England was not a private debt. Mr. Van Polk insisted that is was, adding:—"It is private persons who have subscribed it. So much the worse for them if they have allowed themselves to be deceived by intermediaries, or if, knowing the conditions of the loan, they accepted the usurious rates of interest which clearly indicated the risks they ran. There have been veritable scandals in this respect. If there are Republics which are badly governed we cannot for that reason agree to see them ruined in order to enforce the payment of money which they have not received in full."

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE HAGUE, July 24.

The Queen suffered a miscarriage yesterday evening. (*Reuter*)

THE HAGUE, July 24.

Queen Wilhelmina has given birth to a child prematurely. (*Havas*)

CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTS

MR. BRYAN'S STRIKING SPEECH.

NATIONAL HONOUR.

LONDON, July 24.

At the Inter-Parliamentary Conference the American Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, made a striking speech in support of the proposal recommending resort to an international commission of enquiry or to the mediation of friendly Powers in cases where national honour is involved and is consequently not submissible to arbitration at The Hague.

Mr. Bryan urged that such investigation would elucidate facts and that it was a hundred to one that the settlement of facts would result in the settlement of questions of national honour and would give time for the mobilisation of the public conscience. He praised Sir Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's epoch-making speech. (*Reuter*)

DEATH OF DR. BROUARDEL.

PARIS, July 24.

Dr. Brouardel is dead. (*Reuter*)

TURKEY IN THE SAHARA.

The Agence Havas has received a message from Tripoli, dated July 18, according to which a certain Herr Fischer, a German subject, left Tripoli on July 9 for Lake Chad. Herr Fischer's journey is said to be connected with the Turkish forward policy in the Sahara.

"AL-DJAREEDEH."

Forty-two members of the association which has undertaken to publish a national daily paper met on Monday afternoon at the Cairo residence of Mahmoud Pasha Suleiman, Vice-President of the Legislative Council. A large number of notables were present, and discussed the scheme of publication. The regulations for the conduct of the paper were read, and, after some consideration, confirmed. The subscriptions received up to date amount to L.E. 15,000, of which L.E. 5,000 has actually been paid. It was decided that the former amount should be paid up in a week's time.

The committee of the society, which is composed of 25 persons (including the editor and manager) and will be known as the "council of administration," was then elected from among those present as follows:—

President: Mahmoud Pasha Suleiman; members: Ali Pasha Shirawi, Hassan Pasha Abdel Razik, Bassili Tadros, Tailba Pasha Soudi, Ibrahim Pasha Murad, Ahmed Pasha Yahya, Hammoun Pasha Hammadi, Seif el-Nasr Pasha Mohamed, Seyid Bey Mohamed Khashaba, Mustapha Bey Khalil, Bestri Eff. Hanna Mikhail, Omar Bey Sultan, Hamad Bey El-Bassil, Abdul Hamid Bey El-Suyoufi, Sheikh Abdel Rahim El-Damardashi, Talaat Bey Harb, Abdul Aziz Bey Fehmi, Mahmoud Bey Abdel Ghaffar, Mohamed Bey Osman Abaza, Osman Bey Khalil, Mahmoud Bey El-Irribi, Seyid Ali Bey Rifaei, Mohamed Olwi Bey El-Gazzar, and Ahmed Bey Lutfi El-Sayid.

The latter was appointed as editor and manager of the paper with a salary at the rate of L.E. 1,000 per annum.

It was decided to call the paper "Al-Djareedeh" (The Journal) and the council of administration will shortly begin to make preparations for its publication.

"Al-Djareedeh" will probably appear at the beginning of next year.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN EGYPT.

One hundred and thirty-seven gentlemen received permission to practise their profession in Egypt during 1905.

Any person in possession of a diploma from a recognised school of medicine is allowed to practise his profession in Egypt after having presented his diploma at the offices of the Public Health Department for verification and paid a small fee of six piastres.

The influx of medical men into Egypt of late years has been very great, and it is difficult to understand how many of them are able to gain a livelihood from their profession. The effective control of diplomas which emanate from so many different foreign schools is at times somewhat difficult, as the authorities have no means of identifying the person who presents the diploma as the person who underwent the examinations which entitled him to it; e.g., there is nothing to prevent a person who has come into possession of a diploma by fraudulent means personifying the legitimate owner of the diploma and obtaining a licence to practise. It is true that in addition to the diploma a certificate of good conduct is necessary from the applicant's Consul before a licence to practise is granted, but in many cases the Consul finds himself in the same difficulty as the P.H.D. with regard to ascertaining if the person in possession of the diploma is the rightful owner or not. This was very clearly proved in the case of some chemists who endeavoured to obtain a licence to practise during 1905 on the presentation of forged diplomas, which were so well executed that they deceived the Consul himself.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Creole Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 24th inst., and is due at Alexandria on the 28th inst.

PHARMACIES IN EGYPT.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT LAW.

The law for the control of pharmacies and sellers of poisons has now been in force for a period of over a year, and though at first it met with a considerable amount of opposition on the part of the profession in general, which was due to the fact that the provisions of the law were not thoroughly understood, it was soon discovered, after the law was put in force, that it pressed hardly only on those pharmacies which were conducted in an irregular manner, the suppression of which were as much in the interests of the respectable chemists as in that of the general public.

There are at present 258 licensed chemists in Egypt, and we learn from the Public Health Department report, just issued, that during the past year 285 inspections of these shops were made, 116 of which were carried out in Cairo. The result of these inspections has been that 40 chemists' shops have been closed, some by order of the Courts, and others by the proprietors themselves to obviate further proceedings against them.

The inspectors in carrying out their work have met with no opposition on the part of the proprietors, and the Chief Inspector acknowledges the courteous manner in which he and his assistants have been received, and the general desire on the part of the respectable members of the profession to comply in every respect with the law.

The law of 1904 forbids unqualified dispensers to be in charge of chemists' shops; that these unqualified men are being replaced by fully qualified chemists is proved from the fact that during 1905, 75% more chemists have been authorised to practise their profession in Egypt than were authorised during 1904.

Forged Diplomas.

Very great care has to be exercised in granting authorisations to practise to persons presenting chemists' diplomas from foreign schools, as during the last year three diplomas were found to be forged, and another applicant was found to be in possession of a diploma of a person who had been dead for a considerable number of years; in all cases where there is cause for suspicion the applicant is questioned on matters relating to his profession before he is allowed to practise.

The Chief Inspector reports that since the new law has been in force there has been a marked and general improvement in the chemists' shops throughout the country, that chemists' shops without qualified chemists in charge of them are almost unknown, and that the purity and freshness of drugs in the shops have much improved. The substitution of cheap imitations for new and expensive drugs was discovered in 16 instances and legal proceedings were taken in each case.

A manual of instructions has been issued by the Department as a guide to chemists as to the best manner in which to arrange their shops, and though unofficial, and offered only as a recommendation, it has been accepted and very largely followed.

Sale of Poisons.

The portions of the law relating to the control of the sale of poisons in the country has not met with the same amount of success.

Under the old decree there were 427 licensed poison sellers throughout the country; on the promulgation of the new decree the old licences became null and void, and persons desiring to sell poisons in the country had to apply for a new licence which could only be granted under much more stringent conditions; only 40 new licences have been issued under the new law, so that it is reasonable to suppose that the illicit sale of poisons is taking place on a large scale.

In the opinion of the Chief Inspector the reasons why so few persons apply for the licence are the somewhat onerous conditions imposed on a trade which does not bring large returns, the applicant being obliged to be a person of respectability, able to read and write, and possessing a knowledge of the poison, etc., he desires to sell, and competent to keep his registers in a regular manner and the obligation to provide a special room in which to keep the poisons. With regard to the detection of persons carrying on the illicit sale of poisons, Art. 27 of the decree gives the right to inspect drug-shops where the illicit sale of poisons is suspected, but as the sale of poisons usually takes place in shops which are not drug shops, and often in private houses, this right is of little practical value. The right of search under the Penal Code cannot be exercised as the offence is only a contravention.

Use of Opium.

It is not generally known, I imagine (says Sir H. Pinching), how very general the use of opium is among the native population, and as the poppy is cultivated to a very large extent, especially in parts of Upper Egypt, the control of the sale of this drug under present conditions is almost impossible. One may often see on market days the native opium being hawked about the streets by the fellaheen who bring it in from their fields. It is therefore a question whether a properly authorised and controlled opium trade would not be preferable to the trade as at present carried on, and which is virtually uncontrollable. The growth of the poppy will have to be strictly controlled in the country if the Government desires to limit the trade in this poison.

By the law of 1904 the sale of opium is forbidden except by chemists on the prescription of a member of the medical profession.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 16-11-906

EGYPT AND SINAI.

RESPECTIVE POSITIONS DEFINED.

The following extract from a despatch of Lord Cromer, contained in the White Paper recently issued, is of retrospective interest:—

In order to understand the somewhat complicated question which has recently arisen in connection with the frontier of the Sinai Peninsula, some knowledge of the previous history of the claim of Egypt to administer the peninsula is necessary.

It cannot be doubted that Egypt has, as a matter of fact, been in possession of this territory for many centuries.

A well-known Arab geographer and historian, who lived and wrote between 1274 and 1332 (El Malik Abu-el-Fida by name), described the eastern frontier of Egypt as follows:—

"Egypt is bounded on the east from a point on the Bahr-el-Kalzam [Red Sea] opposite Assouan to Izab Kosseir Kalzam [present Suez], to the wandering desert of the Israelites, and thence turns northwards to the Mediterranean at Rafeh of El Arish."

The position of Egypt in more modern times is based mainly on the Firmans of 1841, confirming Mehemet Ali and his heirs in the possession of the Pashalik. A map showing the boundaries of the territories which were to be henceforth regarded as Egyptian was drawn up in duplicate in 1841. One copy was retained by the Porte and one copy was given to Mehemet Ali. This map is supposed to have been lost in a fire which destroyed a great part of the Egyptian archives. The Turkish copy is occasionally alluded to by the Porte in correspondence, but, as far as I know, no one has ever seen it, and its existence appears doubtful. The Turkish Government claims that, according to this map, the eastern frontier of "the privileged Province of Egypt" runs from El Arish to Suez. In addition, however, to the territory defined in this map (and guaranteed by the Powers), Mehemet Ali was empowered to administer the Sinai Peninsula and to hold the posts of Akaba, Dibbah (not the same as Taba), Muelh, and El Wijh, in the Hedjaz, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Akaba. In this connection it may be observed that, as already stated, the Sinai Peninsula had been administered by Egypt from of old; and, further, that, as regards the posts in the Hedjaz, Mehemet Ali was already in possession of them, having saved Arabia for the Sultan by the suppression of the Wahabi rebellion raised by Saoud. The suppression of this rebellion was completed by Ibrahim Pasha, eldest son of Mehemet Ali, in 1818. The grant of the administration of Sinai was therefore merely a formal recognition of the existing state of things.

The successors of Mehemet Ali continued to administer this territory without question until the accession of the present Khedive. Of this there is abundant proof in the Egyptian archives.

On the death of Tewfik Pasha and the accession of his son, Abbas Hilmi Pasha (the present Khedive), a fresh Firman of Investiture was issued by the Sultan. It was noticed that the text of this Firman differed from that of former Firmans. The object of this difference was apparently to exclude Egypt from the administration of the Sinai Peninsula.

After considerable difficulty and correspondence the then Grand Vizier, Jevad Pasha, addressed a telegram to the Khedive, dated the 8th April, 1892, according to which the Sultan resumed possession of the posts garrisoned by Egypt on the Hedjaz (or eastern) coast of the Gulf of Akaba, viz., of El Wijh, Muelh, Dibbah (not to be confused with Taba), and Akaba. The telegram ended thus:—

"As regards the Tor-Sinai Peninsula, the *status quo* is maintained, and it will be administered by the Khedivate in the same manner as it was administered in the time of your grandfather, Ismail Pasha, and of your father, Mehemet Tewfik Pasha."

As the above-named posts in the Hedjaz reclaimed by Turkey were of no importance to Egypt, this telegram was considered satisfactory, and was publicly read with the Firman of Investiture, of which it has always been considered to form a complementary part.

However, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of this telegram, I addressed a note, dated the 13th April, 1892, to Tigrane Pasha, at that time Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that, as his Excellency was aware, no alteration could be made in the relations between the Sublime Porte and Egypt without the consent of Her Majesty's Government. I added—

"The telegram from the Grand Vizier, which your Excellency has done me the honour to communicate to me, makes it clear, however, that the Sinai Peninsula—that is to say, the territory bounded to the east by a line running in a south-easterly direction from a point a short distance to the east of El Arish to the head of the Gulf of Akaba—is to continue to be administered by Egypt. The fort of Akaba, which lies to the east of the line in question, will thus form part of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz."

This note, which was subsequently approved by Lord Salisbury, was published, with other correspondence respecting the Firman of Investiture, and copies of the latter and of the Grand Vizier's supplementary telegram, were officially communicated to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

This point is of importance, as the claim of His Majesty's Government to be entitled to object to any alteration of the situation thus created is thereby fully justified.

Copies of the Firman of Investiture and of the annexed telegram were also communicated to other Powers, and the Representatives of France and Russia in Cairo officially "took act" of the communication.

From what I have stated it will be seen that the southern end of the eastern frontier of the territory administered by Egypt was Akaba, but excluded the fort at that place. Rafeh, at some distance east of El Arish, has always been recognized as the point from which this frontier begins on the north.

At Rafeh there is a tree, and on each side of this tree there has been for many years a marble pillar, marking the Egyptian and Turkish boun[illegible]

PERSON[illegible] AND SOCIAL.

H. H. the Khedive has been paying an incognito visit to Paris, where quite a number of well-known Egyptians are staying, among them Ibrahim Pasha Fuad, Saleh Pasha Sabit, Moharrem Pasha Shahin, Orphi Pasha, and Adly Pasha Yeghen.

M. and Mme Bouboulis and Comanos Pasha are also staying in Paris.

T. H. Prince and Princess Hussein Pasha Kamel and Princess Kadria Hussein are leaving for Europe this afternoon by the S.S. Hohenzollern.

Mr. P. W. Machell, Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, leaves Port Said for England this afternoon. The Adviser will return from leave in the middle of October.

Mr. H. Carter-Wilson, who has been paying a visit to the Tunisian Protectorate, has returned and will act as Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior during Mr. Machell's absence.

Sir Reginald Oakes has arrived in Egypt and is staying at Shepheard's Hotel.

At the Court held on July 13 at Buckingham Palace, Major J. Kierd Watson, C. M. G., D. S. O., M. V. O., A. D. C. to H. H. the Khedive, had the honour of being present with Mrs. Watson.

Hassan Bey Wassif, ex-Moudir of Ghirgeh, left yesterday for Europe.

Amin Bey Wassef, Sub-Moudir of Ghirgeh, has arrived at Alexandria on his return from Europe.

Mr. T. W. Russill, inspector to the Ministry of the Interior, has been granted three months' ordinary leave, to date from the 31st inst.

Captain F. F. Duffus, A.S.C., has been granted three months leave of absence, from August 1.

We regret to hear that Mr. Ramsay, the popular bandmaster of the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has had to enter the military hospital at the Citadel. Our best wishes for a rapid recovery.

The Ministry of the Interior has appointed Osman Eff. Rifki, who obtained the diploma of the Khedivial Law School, Cairo, this year, as moawen to the Gouvernorat of Alexandria, with a salary at the rate of L.E. 144 per annum.

NEW ABBAS THEATRE, CAIRO.

I GRANATIERI.

On Monday night *I Granatieri* was given by the Lombardo operetta company at the New Abbas Theatre. As a musical comedy the play is very poor, the plot being quite good, but the music ragged and unattractive—at least, so it seemed on this occasion. The part of Mimi was played very unsatisfactorily by Signora Giuseppina Calligaris, who has got a harsh and unpleasing voice and seemed to imagine that an immutable grin, ample gesticulation, and heavy lurches across the stage were sufficient to create the rôle. Signora Montis played the part of Dorotea fairly well though somewhat stiffly, but the insignificant part of Beatrice was very well given by Signora G. Lombardo. Urbano is always good and invariably amuses his audience, and as Bernardo he proved no exception. The rôle of Il Marchese di Largetrou was well entrusted to Sig. Piraccini, and both Signori Curti and Sacchi represented Odoardo and Giorgio satisfactorily, though without particular *esprit*. On the whole the play was poorly represented and fell flat before a very small audience.

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PUNCH IN JUDEA.

BY M. J. LANDA.

London, after all, to the bewilderment of Englishmen, is a cosmopolitan city, particularly in the matter of its drama. The American drama is an established institution in the metropolis, the Gibson Girl one of the signs of the times. The French and German theatres are hardy annuals; the Yiddish theatre, like the race which it seeks to please, and which to some extent it typifies, a restless wanderer.

So often, however, does the Yiddish theatre find a temporary resting place in the East End that its friends have been anxious to see it settled there permanently. Yiddish-loving playgoers have long cast envious eyes on New York, which has its Yiddish as well as its Chinese theatre open all the year round. A few years back, the Yiddish theatre was planked down on a so-called permanent basis, in the Manor Hall, Hackney, but it did not find itself comfortable there. Moreover, it was not the best centre, and the venture was short-lived. Still, the Thespian wanderer found a home at fairly regular intervals, at various halls and theatres in the East End, and was always rapturously welcomed by the elder sons and daughters of Judea.

Then, a year or so ago, a board went up on a vacant space in Commercial-road, blazoning forth the fact that here was to rise the Orient, a temple of Thespis, with Eastern cupolas above and boards for the permanent resting-place of the wanderer beneath. Complete plans and illustrations of the building appeared in one or two papers—and then silence. But in an English theatre near at hand the Yiddish drama looks like settling down.

For the present, the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, just on the border-line of the Whitechapel and Mile End Constituencies, is crowded at every performance. One night the fare is historical or sacred drama, the next modern farce, for the Jewish dramatic literature is all-embracing and extensive. And practically every piece is half operatic. All Yiddish plays are musical. To the denizens of the Ghetto music is one of the compensations of life, and a Yiddish play without tuneful vocal numbers would be like a wedding without the bridegroom.

An amazing literature is the Yiddish drama. It embraces all periods and every conceivable kind of play, and probably the most popular are the comedies. Some of them are farcical to the verge of burlesque, many are daringly satirical, and there are few comic songs in the English language that can equal the best of the Yiddish humorous ditties for subtlety. English music hall songs have gained considerably in point by translation. Yiddish, in a sense, is a polyglot language. Whenever it lacks a word, it borrows from the language nearest at hand. Under the circumstances, it is amazingly mobile, and its elasticity makes it a unique medium for the conveyance of humorous suggestion and the portrayal of caricature.

And just as Yiddish is the language of humour, so are Jewish sentiment and tradition the vehicles of melody. Quaintly plaintive are the melodies for the most part, breathing the hope, the yearning, and the deathless spirit of the Jew, and no matter how the theatre has echoed to the shouts of uproarious laughter, a silence that is almost eerie will fall on the audience at the sound of the music that finds a quick response in the hearts whose innermost secrets it voices so well. Jewish music is even more distinctive than is Jewish drama, for it is purely native. The drama has not hesitated to borrow, and there are quaint translations and adaptations. Shakspeare, Ibsen, and modern melodramatic writers have all been honoured in this way, and Mr. Seymour Hicks could not better display the ingenuity which is shown by Jewish authors in the introduction of songs.

With a répertoire so vast and varied, and for the most part a change of programme nightly, the task of the Yiddish actor is no light one. But although the Jews have given of their best to the dramatic talent of more than one Continent, they still retain sufficient to make the histrionic versatility of the Yiddish theatre its most wonderful characteristic. Practically every actor and actress in the Yiddish theatre is a vocalist as well as a mere mime, and the combination which is so rare elsewhere is here quite ordinary.

But with the plethora of plays presented, the sudden deviations from the programme and the inevitable changes in cast, the prompter is the personage of the greatest importance in the Yiddish playhouse. At the Pavilion the conditions are those of an up-to-date and modern theatre, but at the small halls in London and the provinces pressed into temporary service, the arrangements have resulted in queer unrehearsed effects. But a Yiddish audience is indulgent, except to a villain like Esterhazy, whose representative in a Dreyfus play was mobbed, and generally accepts the situations as additional opportunities for laughter. And not infrequently the actors who are favourites take advantage of this good nature, with the full permission of the audience.

This strange *bonne camaraderie* between audience and actor gave rise to a most ludicrous scene during the performance of a Siberian play. The usual crowd of miserable-looking exiles were being driven across the snowbound steppes. An old man fell out of the ranks and begged piteously for water. The cruel soldiers replied with threats, curses, the lash. The hero protested, in vain. The comic man made asides, to relieve the tension. But the audience were in hissing not in laughing mood, and the comedian grew desperate. His reputation was at stake. Hastily he jumped to the front of the stage, and, seizing one of the fire buckets there, he rushed to the fallen prisoner and cried exultantly, 'Drink!" With a wry face the poor fallen convict was compelled to slake his thirst to the no small delight of the spectators.

I have seen a dying hero indignantly rise from the stage, crawl to the footlights, shake his fist at the conductor, tell him angrily what music to play, and then, in a broken and gasping voice, proceed to deliver his swan song. I have seen a court of the Inquisition with English barristers, judging by their wigs and gowns; a Biblical play in which the king wore a cloak made of the British standard, and I have feared international complications as the result of the spectacle of a Russian Jewish student dragged from his bed to the conscription by a British Guardsman! But, these things notwithstanding, the Yiddish theatre is perhaps the only place in England now where is to be seen a truly native and national drama. Peculiarly characteristic is it of the inconsequential side of the Jew. The Yiddish drama is not a serious thing for the "earnest student," not an art for the high-souled critic. It is purely a good-natured entertainment—in many respects a "Feast of Purim Spiel," a pantomime. In very truth, it is Punch in Judea. And at the Pavilion it is seen under the best of conditions.

LORD NELSON AND LADY HAMILTON.

(FROM THE TIMES OF 1806).

MONDAY, JULY 14.

The following Codicil to the Will of this illustrious Hero was not proved till the 4th instant:—

CODICIL.

"October the Twenty-first, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, then in sight of the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, distant about ten miles.

"Whereas the eminent services of Emma Hamilton, Widow of the Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton have been of the very greatest service to my King and Country, to my knowledge, without her receiving any reward from either our King or Country; first, that she obtained the King of Spain's letter in 1796, to his brother, the King of Naples, acquainting him of his intention to declare war against England: from which letter the Ministry sent out orders to the then Sir J. Jervis, to strike a stroke, if opportunity offered, against either the arsenals of Spain or her fleets; that neither of those was done is not the fault of Lady Hamilton: the opportunity might have been offered. Secondly, the British fleet under my command could never have returned the second time to Egypt, had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples caused letters to be wrote to the Governor of Syracuse, that he was to encourage the fleet being supplied with every thing should they put into any port in Sicily; we put into Syracuse and received every supply—went to Egypt and destroyed the French fleet! Could I have rewarded these services I would not now call upon my Country, but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma Lady Hamilton therefore a legacy to my King and Country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to the beneficence of my Country my adopted daughter Horatia Nelson Thompson; and I desire she will use in future the name of Nelson only: these are the only favours I ask of my King and Country at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle. May God bless my King and Country, and all those I hold dear—my relations it is needless to mention; they will, of course, be amply provided for.

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

Witness, "HENRY BLACKWOOD,
"P. M. HARDY."

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SOURCE OF BLUE NILE.*

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

A journey into the far interior of the African Continent is no longer synonymous with a plunge into a mysterious unknown world. Virgin soil the traveller may no doubt still find in the interstices of the network of travellers' routes which cover the continent, but the meshes of the net are grown comparatively small and the work of sub-division is constantly in progress. If the pioneer explorer entered into possession of Africa in the Nineteenth Century, the surveyor may be said to have inherited the continent in the Twentieth Century. This change in the character of African exploration is one of the chief impressions left by a perusal of the volume in which, under the title "The Source of the Blue Nile," Mr. A. J. Hayes has given an account of a journey through the Sudan to Lake Tsana, in Western Abyssinia. European civilisation has not yet fastened its grip on Western Abyssinia, but various explorers had visited Lake Tsana before Mr. Hayes and his companions, and throughout the narrative there is a feeling that the travellers were never very far out of touch with the outside world. Even on the shores of the lake Mr. Hayes received by Abyssinian post a letter that had been despatched from Port Said on the day on which he left Cairo. The impression of the change wrought in the conditions of African travel is perhaps heightened in the present instance by the official character of the enterprise, the expedition being one of the instruments employed by Sir William Garstin in collecting data relative to the Nile sources of supply. Mr. Hayes was attached to the expedition as medical officer, and the other European members of the party consisted of two survey officers, Mr. Dupuis and Mr. Crawley. The narrative compiled by Mr. Hayes is not the official record of the journey, and the reader is left to infer from incidental references that the primary object was to carry a survey round the shores of Lake Tsana, and, in particular, to secure observations at the place where the Abai, or Blue Nile, issues from the lake.

Mr. Hayes has strung together the incidents of the journey into a very readable narrative, if it is not entirely free from the rather pointless details which almost inevitably creep into a traveller's itinerary. European visitors to Lake Tsana are still few, and the expedition attracted a good deal of attention in the lake region. Mr. Hayes, in particular, as a medical man, was overwhelmed with patients, and he expresses the opinion that if only it were found practicable to support a British medical station in Western Abyssinia, not only would the benefit to the inhabitants be incalculable but British popularity and prestige would be increased. At present frontier relations are troubled by the slave-raiding propensities of Abyssinian subjects, who sweep down on the plains and carry off large numbers of the Sudanese villagers. Mr. Hayes takes a serious view of the possibilities of political complications rooted in this practice, and it is very desirable that concerted action should be taken by the Sudanese and Abyssinian authorities to check the evil. One peculiarity Mr. Hayes's volume has in the number and length of the quotations from the works of other writers on Abyssinia. These quotations are scattered thickly through the narrative of the expedition, which occupies two thirds of the volume, while a "Note on the Religion, Customs, &c., of Abyssinia," which occupies the remaining third, is scarcely more than a collection of extracts. It is, perhaps, a little disconcerting to find in a narrative of travel that the traveller is constantly content to convey his impressions and information by second hand. But whatever may be thought of the method adopted by Mr. Hayes—and it has at least the merit of honesty—he has brought together a great deal of curious information, and the more unpardonable therefore is the omission from the volume of an index in any shape or form. Two maps are supplied, one of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the other of Lake Tsana, and a number of illustrations reproduced from photographs add interest to the narrative.

* The Source of the Blue Nile. By Arthur J. Hayes, L.S.A. Illustrations and Maps. Smith, Elder, and Co. 10s. 6d. net.

SEWING MACHINES FOR ARABIA.

United States Consul Masterson writes from Aden that the sale of sewing machines in Arabia as between American and German makes is at present chiefly a matter of price; cheapness is what attracts people there. One Indian merchant has had two excellent American sewing machines on sale for a year and during that time he has sold over a dozen German machines, although the former were offered on monthly payments. The American foot-power machine retails for 36 dollars and the hand-power for 26 dollars, the German for 26 dollars and 19 dollars respectively. The lower price of the hand-power machine makes it the most popular. The total imports at Aden during 1905 were 255 machines, of which 33 came from America, 52 from India, and 141 from Germany, the balance being from other European countries. A representative of an American sewing machine company recently passed through Aden on his way to Abyssinia with 40 machines, half of which were placed on sale at Harrar and the other half at Addis Ababa. The invention is not familiar to Abyssinians, but owing to their progressiveness the machine should be well received.

Societe Egyptienne d'Irrigation

Societe Anonyme au Capital de Lstg 85,000

M.M. les Actionnaires sont informés que le Coupon N° 10 sera mis en paiement à partir du 31 Juillet 1906 au Caire, au Siège Social, pour solde du dividende de l'Exercice 1905-1906.

A cet effet les Actions N° 1 à 3250 recevront en échange du coupon N° 10: Onze shellings; les Actions N° 3251 à 4250 recevront en échange du coupon N° 10: Seize shellings.

L'Administrateur-Délégué,
28256-2-2 H. NAUS.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et canalisation de la rue el Ghedid.

Le cautionement est fixé L.E. 50 (cinquante).

Les cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous plis cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et canalisation rue el Ghedid".

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 7 Aout prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-President,
(Signé) DR. SCHIESS
Alexandrie, le 20 Juillet 1906. 28273-3-2

Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the public that, to avoid overcrowding of the Railway goods platforms during the Cotton Season, and the confusion necessarily resulting therefrom, the following regulations will be enforced:—

"1—All consignments must be separated from one another by a minimum distance of two feet.

"2—Consignments must be well arranged and stacked together.

"3—When one lot of consignments has been received and stacked on one platform no more will be allowed to be placed on that platform until there is vacant space, *i.e.*, all stacking of subsequent consignments on the top of these already existing will be prohibited.

"4—A sufficient space must be left on each platform as a roadway for carts.

"Should the Railways find that these arrangements are not being carried out, and that there is confusion amongst the consignments, notice is hereby given that in such a case the gates of the station will be shut, and no more consignments will be accepted until the platforms are empty, and thereafter receipt will only be given for the amount of goods for which wagons are available each day.

"The Railways invite the co-operation of the public in carrying out these regulations, which will avert the irregularities and confusion which arose at several stations during the last Cotton Season.

Cairo, 1st August, 1906.

J. H. L'E. JOHNSTONE,
28270-2-2 *General Manager.*

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public, que les dispositions ci-dessous seront mises en vigueur pendant la saison cotonnière, en vue d'éviter l'encombrement des plateformes à marchandises et les difficultés de service:—

"1— Les différents lots de marchandises devront être séparés l'un de l'autre par une distance de deux pieds au moins.

"2— Ils devront être rangés et arrimés avec soin.

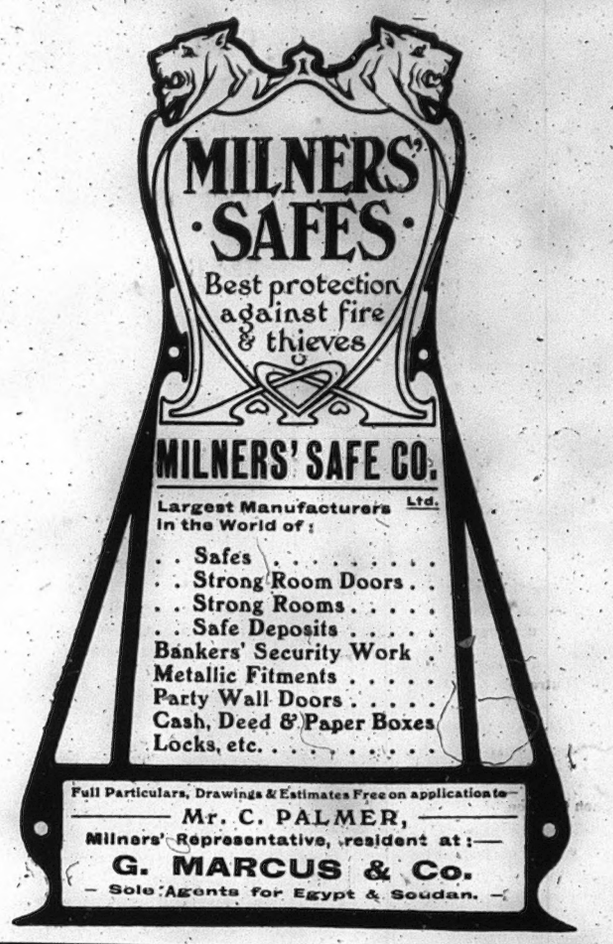
"3— Lorsqu'une série de lots à expédier aura été reçue et aménagée sur une plateforme, aucun autre lot ne pourra y être reçu avant qu'il n'y ait de la place disponible, c'est-à-dire qu'il est défendu d'empiler de nouveaux lots de marchandise sur les lots déjà déposés sur la plateforme.

"4— Il devra être réservé sur chaque plateforme un passage suffisamment large pour permettre la circulation des charettes.

"Si ces dispositions n'étaient pas observées et si la confusion survenait dans une gare parmi les différent lots à expédier, le public est averti d'ores et déjà qu'en pareil cas, les portes de la gare seront fermées et qu'aucun nouveau lot de marchandise n'y sera admis jusqu'à ce que les plateformes soient entièrement dégagées. En outre, à partir de ce moment il ne sera délivré de récepissés que pour la quantité de marchandises correspondant au nombre de wagons dont la gare pourra disposer journellement.

"L'Administration invite les intéressés et le public en général à vouloir bien coopérer à la mise en vigueur de ces dispositions qui sont prises dans le but d'éviter tout désordre et toute irrégularité."

Directeur Général,
J. H. L'E. JOHNSTONE.
Le Caire, le 1er Août, 1906. 28270-2-2



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Open all the year round. Well-appointed Bar. Electric Light.
MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS.

THE TURKISH NOVEL.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES AND OF POPULARITY.

The Turk has an insatiable appetite for bright brief tales of love and adventure, the romantic and the supernatural; and it may be justly said that, with certain limitations, the short story has been brought to perfection in Turkish literature.

The limitations—by which I mean the existing and apparently unalterable conditions that prevent Turkish fictional literature from taking a place of unqualified excellence—are threefold.

Firstly, as to origin. The Turk has ever been an efficient and often enthusiastic imitator, but not a creator. He adapts from the Arabic, the Persian, even from classic Indian literature; or, on the other side geographically, from the Hungarian, the German-Austrian, the French, altering names, characters and locality to fit his case. Of forty stories which came to my notice during a recent Balkan journey, at least thirty were adaptations.

Secondly, as to veracity. The ludicrous one-sidedness of the Turk is well known to travellers and students. It caused Moltke to exclaim, several decades ago, "The Turks write inflated bombast and call it history." An absurd partiality for anything Turkish, or at least Moslem, and a grotesque aversion to anything European and Christian—but, strange to say, not to Jews or things Jewish—disfigure even the most poetical and brilliant productions of Turkish fictional literature.

Thirdly, as to the mode of distribution. This is twofold and, under both forms, so utterly un-European that it requires an effort of imagination on the part of the Occidental who does not know Turkey to grasp the conditions which obtain on the business-side of Ottoman literature.

The first distributing medium is the manuscript, which takes the place of our circulating library, and is the acknowledged means of circulation for longer stories, say those of more than ten thousand words. Professional scribes copy the productions of literary men, and often copy them beautifully, with scroll-work, illuminated borders and headings, and the artistic monogram-work invented by the Arabs a full thousand years ago. These copies circulate principally among the ladies and are passed on from harem to harem. The copyist is also the bookseller or librarian; the author generally remains in the background, and often his name is not even mentioned. This is the reason why, with few exceptions, there are no famous names in Turkish fiction, no Dickens, no Thackeray. It is also the reason of the often heard dictum of superficial observers that Turkey has no literature.

She has a vast literature, and a not inconsiderable portion of it is of splendid quality; but most of it is anonymous. The author receives his remuneration from the scribe, who, in most cases, simply buys the original manuscript for a fixed sum and makes three or four copies of it. There are, however, some few authors, men of high class families, of wide acquaintanceship, and of political and official influence, who can afford to do without the middleman. They are either their own scribes, if they are sufficiently good penmen, exactly as the great composer Bach was his own copperplate engraver, or they employ salaried copyists, and then do their own distributing, among families and households where they have power and social standing. These authors often sell their copies, instead of merely lending them.

The second distributing medium is the professional storyteller. He is the middleman for the short story, say anything between five hundred and ten thousand words. From time immemorial the majority of the professional reciters of Turkey have been Syrians, who can declaim at will in Turkish, in Arabic, in *Syrian* (sic?). Only those who have heard the reciter in his perfection in some obscure, out-of-the-way café, never mentioned by our Baedekers and our Murrays, never dreamt of by Cook's couriers and Stangen's guides, can have an idea of his consummate skill, of his power and passion, of the wonderful modulations of his voice, of the poetry of his whole being, which shows even in the expression on his keen, furrowed, bearded face.

Up to ten or fifteen years ago the remuneration of the professional reciter came exclusively from the audience, in the shape of collections made during the evening and far into the night. But these collections have fallen into discredit, since they are a disagreeable reminder of the café chantant, in which the female singers and dancers hand the plate round after each number. Thus, many reciters are now paid a salary by the café proprietor, and some of them command high wages, since their art attracts the customers more effectively than mine host's coffee or tea or lemonade. But whether he be salaried or dependent on the guests' bounty, it is to the reciter's interest to keep himself well supplied with striking novelties. He is thus the best, indeed practically the only client and patron of the authors of short stories, whose produce he buys in most cases outright with the manuscript. Here, again, the author is hardly ever mentioned. I have listened to nearly a hundred short tales read by public reciters from manuscripts, and in only one instance can I recall the name of the author being given, and that appeared to be solely because the writer was also a statesman well known to the audience, though not to me.

The Turk is notoriously taciturn and secretive, the Syrian doubly so, and it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable data as to an author's remuneration. But in one case, at least, I succeeded in penetrating the secret of the trade, and that was the case of a novel of forty thousand words written by an author having sufficient influence and connection to do without a middleman. He himself made three clean copies of the work, two of which he sold to friends, high dignitaries of State, for £T. 40 each—the Turkish pound is equal to 18s. sterling. The third copy he lent to various households for perusal, and in that manner got about £T. 10 from it. The original MS. he finally sold to a middleman for further reproduction, so getting another £T. 10. This novel, with the copies, constituted a year's work, and the financial result of that year's labour was thus £T. 100. It must be remembered that the Turk is habitually lazy; this particular man was more than usually idle; he could easily have doubled, even trebled, his produce during the twelve months, and he had sufficient power and notoriety to dispose of all that he wrote.

Knowledge of the amount paid for a story in one other case came to my notice; but the details given to me were not indisputable. I heard the story from the lips of a reciter who professed to have given £T. 15 for the manuscript. He was interested in magnifying his bargain; let us, therefore, presume that £T. 10 was nearer the mark, and that would mean £9 of our money for a tale of six thousand words.

That particular story, with the alterations necessary to make it palatable to English ears, I have reproduced in my recent book, "By-paths in the Balkans" under the title "The Watchtower." I may add, at the risk of appearing egotistical, that once I had the extraordinary experience of having to listen to a Turkish translation, sadly disfigured, of one of my own English productions. No author was mentioned, and I remained incognito.

Those who do not know the Turks personally are apt to think that the ordinary Osmanli's practical ignorance of sexual love and courtship must be a grave disqualification in regard to fiction, because in the Occident love is its all-absorbing theme. A Turk sees his wife for the first time on his wedding day; marriages are arranged by the fathers. How can the fight of the male for the female, to an Occidental the chief event of his life, enter into the fiction of a nation which knows not that fight? Yet, somehow, it does; for the Turk can transcribe, transpose, adapt, arrange, as none other can; and with the Turks, as with the Europeans, the majority of stories are love stories.

As I am writing, a line of Longfellow rings in my ears, "While we are speaking the word, it is already the Past." What I have stated here will soon become the past. The professional storyteller finds it more and more to his interests to read the newspapers to his audience, translating the high-class Turkish of officials and journalists, which consists to the amount of one half of Arabic and Persian terms, into the pure Turkish of the common people. It will not be long before the short story of the public reciter is a thing of other years. The printed novel made its appearance in Turkey a quarter of a century ago, and though as yet it is a negligible quantity, it will no doubt crowd the manuscript novel out of existence in the near future.

The Turks, if they want fiction at all, will then have to adopt the European modes of circulation. Will they be happier for their advent? Perhaps there will also be a Kitab-aida-bir, which is Turkish for "Book Monthly." Will that cure the Sick Man of his palsy?

(F. W. VON HERBERT, in the "Book Monthly".)

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

July.
Wed 25 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
French Garden. Varieties. 9.
Zizinia Theatre. Cinematophono Theatre. 9.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in *Lucifero*. 9.15.
Sat. 28 A.S.C Gymkhana. 4.
Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.
Sun. 29 San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10 30 and 4.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30

CAIRO.

July.
Wed. 25 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9.
Théatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 27 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sat. 28 Masonic Hall, Boulac Road. Regular meeting Razheb Mark Lodge, No. 510. Discussion on appointment of District Grand Master. 9. All Mark Masons interested cordially invited.
Sun. 29 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 31 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

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EGYPTIANS AND THE RECENT CRISIS.

ATTITUDE OF THE COPTS.

"A Native of Upper Egypt" writes:—The Tabah crisis has taught the English in Egypt terrible things, if I may be allowed to use such an expression. Most of them thought that the Moslem population would be either neutral or friendly towards the British Occupation. This view was not without reason, for the Anglo-Egyptians could not help thinking that the Moslems would prefer the present prosperity and freedom to the old misery and misrule.

Why should the whole civilized world testify to the tact, goodwill, Imperialistic statesmanship and mighty power of the English nation and the Moslems of Egypt testify to the reverse and also say that the Sultan was "victorious" in the end and in the beginning he was "in the right" and the English were "in the wrong"?

I know that it is very hard for a European, who as a rule does not know the "ins" and "outs" of the Moslems, to believe these facts. But I as a Copt confess that it would have been quite impossible for me to imagine that the Moslems and their press could have taken the side of the English or have been neutral.

Now, why did they behave in such detestable manner towards the English who have done so much for Egypt? By far the chief reason is that in their heart of hearts they *firmly* believe that religion and politics are inseparable, and this strong belief, together with their bigotry, blinds them completely to any diplomatic tact, national right, or statesmanship. But can we, Christians, blame a people who are true to their religion and to live up to the teaching of Mohamed, whom they *passionately* love?

The second reason, though it cannot be compared with the first, is worthy of note. It is the attitude of the Anglo-Egyptians towards the natives in general. This subject has been discussed exhaustively, and especially in the "Egyptian Gazette" of 28th January 1905, and unfortunately with no apparent result. The Egyptians are a very sentimental people and it is a pity that the English should ignore this fact. To think that the modern Egyptian can be ruled by anything except sentiment is a mistake.

Having considered one section of the natives with regard to the Tabah crisis, let us consider the other section, viz., the Copts. For although the latter are only about one million yet they are the friendly rivals of the Moslems in almost every sphere of life, and deserve nearly as much consideration as the Mohamedans. During the crisis, the native Christians, who are vouched to be the purest Egyptians, and their Press spoke in a very friendly manner towards the English and discountenanced the idea that the present Anglo-Egyptian Government should be changed and the Turkish rule resumed. It is a well known fact that the Copts have always been grateful to the English *at heart* (for obvious reasons they cannot show their gratitude openly) and when some Coptic churches offer thanksgivings at the anniversary of the British Occupation, there can be no doubt as to the friendly feeling towards the English.

May we not hope that this friendship will be reciprocated by the Anglo-Egyptians?

Young Copts who are working for their degrees and diplomas here in England, never dream of joining the Government service when they return home, while, on the contrary, young Moslems in similar occupations never dream of anything else.

This is because every one of the former is "too old a bird to be caught by chaff" and indeed sometimes even "chaff" is denied him.

But the latter become, in a very short space of time, Moudirs, Wakeels, Advisers' secretaries, chief engineers, etc.

There is no need for me to repeat the disadvantages, stated in my letter to the "Gazette" of the 8th January 1906, under which the Copts have to labour.

They never grumble at anything for the simple reason that they have been subject to more or less persecutions under the Moslem rule, for the last thirteen centuries or so, and are, as it were, used to it. But when it is remembered that we are in the 20th century and Egypt is ruled by Christians, one is tempted to think that we Copts are not better off than we were in the tenth century.

It is childish to say, as many natives do, that the English do not put the Copts on the same footing as the Moslems because they are afraid of displeasing the latter. I think the *one* thing that will please the Moslems is that the English will resign their supremacy and rule in favour of the Sultan.

It is a well-known fact in Egypt that the native communities have become of late years on better and more friendly terms than ever they were before, and therefore it is most probable that disfavouring the Copts will increase the unpopularity of the English with the Moslem population.

The Egyptians do not know of any reason which justifies such an attitude towards one community, and discountenance the continuance of such unwarrantable disfavour.

I need hardly say the moral of this case deserves the attention of the Anglo-Egyptians, and the sooner an understanding is established between them and the Copts the better it is for Egypt.

That the English are fond of peace and goodwill is best illustrated by the "Entente Cordiale" with France. Such an "Entente" can be easily established betwen the Anglo-Egyptians and the Copts if the former wish it. And if a few Englishmen, chosen by Lord Cromer, were to meet the Coptic National Council at Cairo, then the chances are that in two sittings they would come to a happy issue.

DIGGING TO CONFIRM THE BIBLE.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Prof. A. H. Sayce writes as follows in the "Daily Mail":—

The newest of the sciences is the science of excavating. It stands to archæology in much the same relation that the scientific study of fossils stands to geology, and provides the materials for the archæologist just as the scientific study of fossils provides the geologist with the materials for tracing the past history of the earth.

But whereas the geologist is chiefly concerned with the history of life on the globe before man came into existence, the materials brought to light by the excavator in the shape of pottery, tools, and weapons, contemporaneous inscriptions, and the like, enable the archæologist to reconstruct the history of civilized man.

Archæology, in fact, takes up the history of the past where geology lays it down, and supplements the history of nature with the history of human intelligence.

Infinite Mischief done by Ignorance.

The scientific excavator is bound to be an archæologist, just as the archæologist ought to be a scientific excavator. The practical work of excavating ought to be accompanied by a training in scientific methods, by the power of understanding and appreciating inductive evidence, and by a skilled and observant eye.

It is not enough to have turned over the soil of an ancient tumulus in the haphazard fashion of the olden "antiquaries," or to have disinterred the monuments of some early civilisation in order to fill with them the rooms of a museum; such methods of excavation have, unfortunately, been only too prevalent in the past, and have done infinite mischief by destroying evidence which the excavators had not enough science to comprehend or record.

The Excavator's Happy Hunting Ground

The archæologist has constant reason for regretting that excavating began before the modern science of archæology was born.

Scientific excavation had its rise in northern Europe; then followed the excavations of Dr. Schliemann and others in Greek lands; and finally the new science was systematised and perfected in Egypt, where the climate and sand have preserved the relics countless generations, and the British occupation has given facilities to the excavator which it is difficult to find elsewhere. The methods of excavating thus brought to perfection in Egypt are now being imitated in other parts of the world, more especially in Palestine, where the recent work of the English and Austrian explorers is at last revealing to us, not only the history of of Israelitish Canaan, but also that which the Israelites conquered.

Egypt is, however, above all other countries, the excavator's happy hunting ground. In a land where rain and frost are practically unknown, the products of man's art and industry perish only by the hand of man. The monuments of the pioneers of civilisation some six or eight thousand years ago lie side by side with the later productions of the twentieth century, one almost as fresh as the other. Last winter, while excavating at Gebel Silsila, I came across the rude figure of a giraffe hammered out by a flint on the surface of a sandstone rock (and therefore going back to the Neolithic age), the outlines of which had been worn to the colour of the rock itself.

Over it—about four thousand years ago—an Eleventh Dynasty inscription had been cut with a metal tool, the characters of which still looked fresh. Four thousand years had made hardly any appreciable difference in their appearance. Looking at the two memorials of the vanished centuries one could thus form some idea of the enormous antiquity to which the primitive drawing must reach back. It is only in Egypt that we can fully realise the antiquity of civilised man.

Fragment of a Lost Gospel.

And it is in Egypt, perhaps more than anywhere else, that it is always the unexpected which rewards the labours of the excavator, and lends to his work somewhat of the excitement of gambling. We search for one thing, and find another which may happen to throw a wholly new light upon the past. At Gebel Silsila, for example, I was primarily engaged in digging for tombs; the tombs proved to be of secondary importance, but what I actually came across were the remains of a temple of the Eighteenth Dynasty, the very existence of which had been previously unknown.

It is not, however, only the Egypt of the Pharaohs whose history, when scientifically interpreted, has been preserved in the friendly soil. Christian and Mahommedan Egypt are there as well, and during the last few years we have learned that if we are to recover the lost literature of the classical world, it is again to the soil of Egypt that we must turn.

Papyrus after papyrus has been discovered, sometimes in a tomb, sometimes in the rubbish mounds of an ancient city, inscribed with the writings of classical antiquity which scholars believed to have perished irretrievably. Now it has been the lost speech of an Attic orator, now a political treatise of Aristotle, now again the amusing and life-like society sketches of a Greek poet, or the works of the rival of Pindar.

Professor Petrie's discovery that the cartonnage of certain mummy-cases of the Ptolemaic epoch was composed of the contents of provincial waste-paper baskets has been fruitful in results. For several years past Drs. Grenfell and Hunt have been excavating on the sites of the old Egyptian towns, with the special purpose of disinterring the fragments of papyrus rolls with which they are filled, and thousands of such fragments, mostly Greek, and many of them belonging to literary works, are now in England. Among the fragments discovered on the site of Oxyrhynchus are the famous Logia or Sayings of Christ around which there has been so much learned theological discussion.

Last winter a vellum leaf was found on the same site, containing what may prove to be a fragment of a lost gospel of the latter part of the second century. As it identifies the "high priests" with the Pharisees, it cannot be earlier. But, like the older Logia, it is an earnest of what we may hope still to discover.

The tradition of the early planting of Christianity in the Greek cities of Egypt has been fully confirmed, and as excavation proceeds there is no reason why other fragments of the primitive Church may not be disinterred, including, it may be, a copy of the Gospel of St. Mark itself. One of the latest German finds is the work of a Gnostic heresiarch against whom St. Irenæus wrote, which shows that in spite of modern critical doubts Irenæus has correctly reported the doctrine and metaphysical system of his opponents.

Archæology supports the Bible.

But Egyptian excavation has been casting light upon the later books of the Old Testament as well as upon the books of the New Testament and the literature of the early Church. Two years ago a series of very complete and important Aramaic papyri was discovered at Assouan, which I am at present engaged in editing.

They are all carefully dated, and belonged to a colony of Jews—the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the Jews who migrated into Egypt with Jeremiah—who lived at Assouan and Elephantine in the time of Xerxes I. and his two successors. These Jews were already the bankers and money-lenders of the place, and held a good deal of property there. The papyri throw a large amount of light on Jewish law and custom, more especially in the matter of marriage; they also explain the origin of the so-called Biblical Chaldee.

It was the official Aramaic of the western half of the Persian Empire, as spoken and written by the Jews. The names borne by the Jewish community, it is interesting to note, are exactly those which we find in the post-exilic books of the Old Testament. Other similar documents of Jewish origin may be expected to turn up, now that attention has been directed to them. This winter, for instance, I obtained one which contains the accounts of a Jewish trader, and is about a century and a half later than those found at Assouan.

But the archæological revelation of Egypt is not as yet half exhausted. The future has discoveries in store for us of which we cannot at present even dream. The age of the "subjective" dissection of literary works, and the attempt to rewrite history with the help of philology and literary tact is now over, at all events so far as the scientific student of the past is concerned.

If we are to discover the history of the past, and to test the traditions of it which have come down to us, it must be by means of archæology, and of evidence which alone is scientific. Contemporaneous documents, whether on stone or clay or papyrus, pottery and styles of architecture, tools and weapons and ornaments—these, when brought to light by the science of excavation and scientifically interpreted by the archæologist, can alone tell us whether the history that has been handed down to us is a fiction or an honest record of events.

And thus far archæological discovery has been on the side of tradition.

A. H. SAYCE.

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.
RIDING BREECHES.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

MRS. O. D. ROBINSON.
Every Woman in America Is Interested in This Woman's Experience.

HER HEALTH DESTROYED BY PELVIC CATARRH.

"Pe-ru-na has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me."—Mrs. O. D. Robinson.

Mrs. O. D. Robinson, 43 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I have taken Peruna and it did me more good than all my two years' treatment by special physicians.

"I can really say that I feel like another person. No more swollen feet and limbs. No more bloating of the abdomen. No more shortness of breath. No more stiff and sore joints. You have no idea what your treatment has done for me. It has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me.

"O, such a blessing I have received through your kindness, Doctor, and the assistance of the medicine which you so kindly prescribed.

"I am able to work since I began your treatment, but before I was not able to help myself, much less do any work. All praise is due to Dr. Hartman and his treatment."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt:

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo & Alexandria.

MAGASINS VICTORIA
ECCLESTONE AND KEILL
ENGLISH DRAPERY.
Opposite the Austrian Consulate, near the Zizinia Theatre.—Catalogue on application.

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de provenance directe et de toutes les meilleures marques
Nicolas G. Sabbag
IMPORTATEUR GENERAL
FOURNISSEUR DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE
et de tous les grands Clubs et Hôtels d'Egypte
2—Rue de la Gare du Caire—2
ALEXANDRIE
Adresse Télégraphique: SABBAG ALEXANDRIE
Téléphone No. 559.
246081-10-906

"A good article recommends itself."
HOWIE'S
Butter is no exception
Awarded Twelve 1st Prize Medals at the Khedivial Agricultural Show 1902, 1903 and 1905.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
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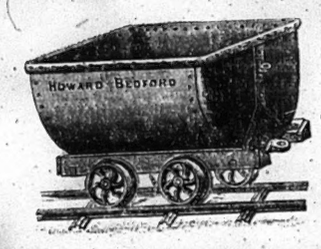
WAGONS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



TURNTABLES AND SWITCHES.
J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

CURIEUX POINT DE DROIT.

On se souvient dans doute du meurtre commis par un indigène d'Abou Kébir au cours du dernier pèlerinage. Cet indigène soupçonnant sa femme d'infidélité, s'en débarrassa par un crime. L'affaire a ceci de particulier qu'elle souleva un point de droit intéressant. Il s'agissait de savoir si les tribunaux indigènes pouvaient connaître d'un crime commis au Hedjaz, alors que le coupable avait été ramené de force en Egypte.

La Cour d'assises de Zagazig vient de trancher ce point délicat: elle s'est reconnue compétente et vient de condamner le meurtrier aux travaux forcés à perpétuité.

LE PONT DE BENHA.

Lundi matin à 5 heures a eu lieu le décallage de la nouvelle travée tournante du pont de Benha. Les efforts obtenus dans les barres par la charge permanente ont été mesurés à l'aide des appareils Manet-Rabut.

M. Husson, ingénieur en chef adjoint des Ponts et Travaux Neufs des Chemins de fer, dirigeait les opérations. A 7 h. les trains pouvaient passer sur la poutre reposant désormais sur ses appuis naturels. Pour compléter le renforcement de ce pont il ne reste plus qu'à renforcer les semelles des travées. En effet cette nouvelle travée n'est que le commencement des travaux de renforcement qui vont être exécutés sur le pont tout entier.

Le pont de Benha fût construit pour supporter le passage en vitesse de locomotives d'un poids maximum de 80 tonnes. Les nouvelles machines dont il a actuellement à supporter le passage pesant jusqu'à 115 tonnes, cette différence de poids nécessite le renforcement dont nous parlons plus haut.

Il faudra encore dix-huit mois environ pour mener les travaux à bonne fin. Jusqu'à leur achèvement, les trains franchiront le pont à petite allure.

La construction de la travée tournante, livrée hier matin à la circulation, offre ceci de particulier et d'intéressant, que les travaux de démolition de l'ancienne travée et de construction de la nouvelle ont été effectués sans que la circulation des trains ait été interrompue un seul instant et que les rails aient été déplacés.

Il y avait là une difficulté d'exécution dont les distingués ingénieurs du service des ponts sont sortis à leur complet honneur.

CONVENTION ITALO-EGYPTIENNE

La nouvelle convention italo-égyptienne est rédigée d'après la convention franco-égyptienne. Elle est basée sur la clause de la nation la plus favorisée. Le droit d'importation reste fixé à 8 % *ad valorem*, exception faite pour quelques articles, qui, d'ailleurs, n'ont pas une grand importance dans le commerce entre les deux pays. Toute la matière des opérations douanières a été réglée à la satisfaction des deux parties. La liberté de pêche et de cabotage a été sanctionnée par les ressortissants des deux pays dans les eaux territoriales respectives. Le règlement sur l'importation des armes a été annexé à la convention.

La convention viendra devant le Parlement italien au mois de novembre.

LES BATIMENTS DE L'ETAT

On sait qu'en vertu d'une convention passée entre le gouvernement et la municipalité d'Alexandrie, une certaine superficie de terrain a été réservée sur le quai du port Est à la construction d'un nouveau gouvernorat et d'un hotel postes.

Le palais du gouvernorat comprendra trois corps de bâtiment destinés à recevoir respectivement les services du dit gouvernorat, ceux des ministères pendant la saison estivale et ceux du troisième cercle d'irrigation et des villes et bâtiments de l'Etat.

Le terrain sur lequel s'élève le gouvernorat actuel sera cédé à la municipalité, de même que celui de l'administration des Postes, mais la Municipalité payera au gouvernement pour ce dernier une compensation de 5,000 L. E.

La construction d'un vaste hôtel des postes pour la direction générale laisse supposer que le transfert de celle-ci au Caire a cessé d'être envisagé.

La construction de ces divers bâtiments sera entreprise vers la fin de l'année courante.

DANS LES THEATRES

Nous apprenons que la Direction de la "Scala" et de l' "Eldorado," les deux grands concerts Parisiens, vient d'être confiés à M. Paul de Fallois. M. de Fallois est le frère du sympathique secrétaire de la Corporation des agents de change du Caire.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(*Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie.*)

Le marché est calme, sans grands changements.

L'Agricole est à 9 9/16.

La National Bank faiblit de 1/16 à 25 5/16.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie sont soutenus à 190-191.

La Salt and Soda est inchangée à 19/6.

L'Obligation Crédit Foncier ancienne hausse de 1/2 à 3 9, par contre la nouvelle fléchit de 1/4 à 271.

La Banque d'Athènes perd 1/2 à 147 1/2.

La Delta Land s'alourdit à 3 1/8.

Les Trust descendent de 1/32 à 1 3/8 vendeurs.

Les Estates se maintiennent à 1 23/32.

Le Banco di Roma et la Banque d'Orient sont soutenus et clôturent à leurs cours d'hier.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 24 Juillet 1906.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres se maintient à 3 1/4 %.

Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a perdu 1/8 à 87 1/8. L'Unifiée est restée invariée à 104 3/4, de même que la National Bank à 25 1/2, l'Agricole à 9 3/4, la Daïra à 16 3/4 et la Delta Light à 11 3/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien est demeurée inchangée à 760 et la Banque d'Athènes à 148.

* * *

Ici, nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché calme et passablement lourd pour les raisons que nous avons exposés hier, raisons auxquelles il faut ajouter l'approche de la liquidation de fin de mois. La réaction s'est accentuée sur presque toute la cote, à peu d'exceptions près.

La National Bank a clôturé à 25 3/8 acheteurs, et l'Agricole à 9 9/16-5/8. La Cassa di Sconto a été traitée à 220. Le Comptoir Financier a faibli à 6-6 1/16.

La part de fondateur Immobilière s'est alourdie à 670. L'action Enterprise and Development est remontée à 12; la part de fondateur a passé de L.E. 18 à 20 1/4. L'Improvements Corporation a été ramenée à 4 9/16-5/8.

L'action Enterprises Immobilières et travaux s'est encore raffermie à 4 1/16. L'action Allotment a été bien tenue à 3 3/8-7/16 et la part de fondateur à 118-119. Le Wardan Estate a été demandé à 6 1/8,

L'action de capital Eaux du Caire a faibli à 123-124 et les Jouissances à 260. La Brasserie des Pyramides a progressé à 125. Les dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie ont perdu 5 francs à 345.

Les Héliopolis ont été offerts à 287; la part de fondateur à 8 3/4. La part de fondateur Gharbieh est toujours recherchée à L.E. 2.

Le compartiment des valeurs hôtelières a été moins ferme qu'hier. Les Nungovich ont été offerts à 15 15/16-16 et les Egyptian (Baehler) à 5 15/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont fléchi à 3 5/16 et les Hooker à £1. Les Estates ont reculé à 1 11/16-3/4; la part de fondateur à 10 7/16-1/2. Les Walker & Meimarachi sont revenus à 0 5/8-11/16 et les Sucreries à 24-25. Par contre, les Markets ont avancé à 23 sh. 6 et les Constructions à 1 7/16-1/2.

Par suite du rejet du projet de fusion avec la Delta Land Co., le bruit court que le Board de l'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hooker) a l'intention de proposer la réduction du capital social à £100,000, ce qui aurait pour effet de libérer les 200,000 actions du Trust (10 shillings versés) et, par conséquent, d'épargner aux porteurs les deux derniers appels de 5sh. chaque.

D'autre part, on prétend qu'un groupe de détenteurs est partisan d'une liquidation volontaire immédiate, qui, dans la situation actuelle du Trust, serait avantageuse aux actionnaires.

* * *

Les titres définitifs des parts de fondateur de la Cairo Electric Railways and Héliopolis Oases Co., sont arrivés d'Europe par le courrier d'hier. Ils seront immédiatement délivrés contres les certificats provisoires.

Pour ce qui est des actions, la remise des titres au porteur aura lieu à partir du 31 Juillet, date à laquelle le dernier versement de L.E. 7 par titre devient exigible.

* * *

L'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Delta Light Railways Co., a lieu aujord'hui au siège social à Londres.

* * *

Nous détachons les lignes suivantes d'une lettre de Paris, en date du 18 Juillet:

"Depuis longtemps notre marché n'avait été aussi complétement déserté par sa clientèle et n'avait offert à signaler des différences plus étroites. Aussi bien les valeurs françaises que les valeurs étrangères ont perdu toute élasticité, et, à peu d'exceptions près, leurs variations sont négligeables. Le repos des titres mobiliers est général, et l'inertie de la place de Paris n'a d'égale que celle des places de Londres, Vienne, Berlin et Madrid.

"L'attention générale est concentrée sur les affaires de Russie, qui inquietent sérieusement notre monde financier. D'une part le conflit entre la Duma, et le pouvoir impérial devient alarmant; d'autre part, la déclaration du ministre des finances annonçant que l'exercice courant laissera un déficit considérable et nécessitera, partant, un nouvel emprunt avant la fin de l'année, a causé une impression lamentable. Il faudra bien pourtant que l'on prête encore à la Russie, ne fût-ce que pour ne pas l'acculer à la nécessité de suspendre le paiement des intérêts de la Dette extérieure, ce qui équivaudrait à une catastrophe, pour notre marché notamment."

Supplement Commercial et Financier,

DE

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l' "Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication: des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES

Passagers partis le 24 juillet 1906 à bord du vapeur "Reine Olga" de la Cie Russe:

M. J. Stefanos, M. et Mme Coumidis, M et Mlle Matossian, M. J. Basili Bey Moussali et famille, Le Grand Archidiacre Constantin Pagonis, M. Anastasiou, Mme et Mlle Lascaridis, M. Malatesta, M. Venieris, M. Tchengologlou, M. Ohanes Arabian, Rev. P. Soukiasian, Mme Pisani, M. L. Rodriguez et famille, M. Liaropoulos, M. Veloudakis et famille, M. A. Bogdan, M. A. Kanzaris, M. et Mme Riblet, M. Papamihail.

Per S. S. Hohenzollern, leaving Alexandria to-day for Naples and Marseilles:—

Mme Amatis, Mr. J. Baudouy, Mlle F. Ballerstedt, Mr. U. Bolonachi, Dr. Coloridi, Mr. Felix Cartier, Mr. and Mme Chasse, Mlle Chasse, Mlle Berthe Dubos, Baron and Baronne von Dobrowolski Donnersmark, Mr. Fleury, Mr. and Mme Rob. Giglio, Mr. A. Giudotti jun., Mr. Spiro Gasparinato, Mme Golouston, Mme Lucias Giuliani, Prince Hussein Pacha Kamil, Princesse Hussein, Princesse Kadria Hussein, Mlle Hanna, Mr. A. Hatoun, Mr. A. Lifonti, Mme Muro, Mohamed Mahmoud, Mr. and Mme. Qdail, Major Mrs. Rotheram, Mr. and Mme. Ali Bey Saddik, Mlle. Geylan Saddik, Mlle. M. Singy, Mr. Nicolas Stavroulakis, Mr. Hassan Foad Saks Dr. and Mme. Valensin, Mr. D. Spezzoropulo Mr. M. D. Zahar.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.
July 24.

Singapore, It. s, capt. Raggio, Jaffa, Florio Rubattino.

Dundee, Brit. s., capt. Micaleff, Tripoli and Bengasi, Abou Bakr.

Salonique, Turk s. capt. Vrihoropulo, Alexandretta and Port Said.

Margit Gwedel, Brit. s. capt. Holkim, Glasgow, Grace & Co.

July 25.

Milo, Brit. s. capt. Pneumaticos, Alexandretta, Moss & Co.

Lorlé, Brit. s. capt Eggetr, Hernosand, Stagni.

DEPARTURES.
July 24.

Reine Olga, Rus. s. capt. Emerethy, Piraeus and Odessa.

Kypros, Greek s. capt. Pithis, Port Said and Cyprus.

Flandres, Belg. s. capt. Piette, Syria and Antwerp.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE NO. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires de Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Caire, ou aux villages Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références.

Un bon encaisseur connaissant la vente des drogueries cherche place; bonnes références.

Demoiselle âgée de 18 ans, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien, allemand et Arabe.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demadent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou Caire. Bonnes références.

Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

" Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 24th July, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: The Company's Offices	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT: Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London...	17	36
Liverpool	19	—
Manchester	16	—
Glasgow..	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	41

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"Simple Faculte"					
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à — —/—		
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 2 1/4	" — —/—		
"Stellage"					
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 21 1/4	à — —/—		
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 4 1/4	" — —/—		
"Double"					
Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 7 1/2	à — —/—		
Gr. de coton	" 3 mois	" 1 1/2	" — —/—		

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talari 18 29/32 à —/—; plus bas pour août 18 7/8 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 69 —/— à —/—; plus bas pour août 68 20/40 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—Il y a soutien vers la fin et la clôture a eu lieu en meilleure tendance pour la vieille récolte.

Quant au novembre il n'a cessé d'être soutenu et les dispositions semblent de nouveau pour la hausse.

Graines de coton.—Très fermes en clôture tout aussi bien pour l'ancienne que pour la nouvelle récolte.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 24 juillet 1906

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	18 15/16	Livraison	Août
"	17 3/32	"	Novembre
"	16 29/32	"	Janvier
"	17 1/8	"	Mars

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal.	19 1/16	Livraison	Août
"	17 7/32	"	Novembre
"	17 1/32	"	Janvier
"	17 1/4	"	Mars

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

25 juillet 1906.—(11h.66 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 24 juillet: Calme.

BEURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABBASI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Soutenu.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars —contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 547.

Graines de coton.—Manquent

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—		Rien

Blés.—Fermes

Qulité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhéra: " " " 115 „ 120

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi: Disponible.—

Fayoum: Disponible.—

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130

Orges.—Faibles

" Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Maïs.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien.

" Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

	Exportation du 24 juillet		dep. le 20 juillet	
Coton	Bal.	527	Bal.	3727
Gr. de cot.	Ard.	—	Ard.	—
Fèves	"	—	"	—

Exportations probables de la semaine

		1906	1905
Coton	Bal.	6,000	9,100
Graines de coton	Ard.	30,000	42,600
Fèves	"	—	—

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour:

COTON

C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour ... ... De P.T. 155 à 280

Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat ... ... De P.T. — à —

Tantah ... ... " " 285 " 395

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO STATION:	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi...	P.T. — — à	P.T. —
" Haute-Egypte..	" — — "	" —
Blé Saïdi..	" — — "	" —
Fèves-Saïdi ...	" — — "	" —
Fayoumi ...	" — — "	" —

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 25 juillet 1906

Documents du l' "Alexandria General Produce Assoc."

		CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	—	—
Graines de coton	sacs	30	—
Blés Saïdi..	"	18	—
" Béhéra	"	490	—
Fèves Saïdi	"	1143	—
" Béhéra	"	—	—
Orge ...	"	160	—
Maïs ...	"	—	—
Lentilles ...	"	24	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,875,632.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,559,141.

Contre même jour en 1905:

		BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton ...	S/B	—
Graines de coton.	sacs	—
Blés Saïdi ...	"	25
" Béhéra..	"	975
Fèves Saïdi...	"	118
" Béhéra	"	—
Orge ...	"	10
Maïs ...	"	—
Lentilles. ...	"	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,220,934.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,541.077.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.			
Novembre ...	Tal.	17 7/32	à —
Janvier ...	"	17 1/32	" —
Mars...	"	17 1/4	" —
Août ...	"	19 —	" —
Graines de coton			
Nov.-Décembre-Janvier..	P.T.	64 20/40	à —
Août ...	"	69 30/40	" —
Fèves-Saïdi			
Septembre-Octobre ...	P.T.	123 —	" 124

REMARQUES:

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—L'ouverture a été ferme à 18 15/16 pour l'août, mais par la suite, il y a eu de la hausse. Bon courant d'affaires. Le novembre aussi est en hausse et actif.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—En hausse, Premier cours août 69 1/4.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 24, 1.10 p.m.

Sales of the day ... bales	6,000
Of which Egyptian ... "	100
American new maize, Spot per cental ...	4/9
American futures (August-September) ...	5.66
" " (December-January)	5.56
American middling ...	6.03
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July)	9 61/64
" " " " (August)	9 48/64
" " " " (October)	9 17/64
" " " " (November)	8 52/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.) ...	8 10/16
" " good fair ...	9 12/16
" " good ...	11 2/16
" " fully good fair ...	10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)	—/—

NEW YORK, July 24.

Spot Cotton ...	10.90
American Futures (August) ...	10.—
" " (September)...	10.10
" " (December)...	10.25
" " (January) ...	10.30
Cable transfers ... dol.	4.85 1/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ...bales	6,000

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.

Cotton Spot	10 14/16
" Futures July ...	10.48
" " August ...	10.16

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

American futures (August-September) ...	5.67

LONDON, July 24.

Bar Silver (per oz d). ...	30 2/16
Private discount (3 month bills)...	3 1/4 o/o
Consols (July) ...	87 1/8
Egyptian Unified ...	104 3/4
Turkish Unified ...	94 7/8
Rio Tinto ...	65 —
New Daira...	16 1/4
Agricultural Bank ...	9 5/8
National Bank of Egypt...	25 1/2
Rand Mines New ...	6 —
Chartereds of S. Africa ...	1 13/32
Nile Valley Gold-Mine ... Mew	— 8/32
New Egyptians ...	1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 12/32 premium	
Delta Light (Bearer Shares) ...	11 1/4
Egyptian Railway ...	101 1/2
" Domain ...	103 —
Ottoman Defence ...	103 1/4
Italian Rente 4 o/o ...	101 1/2
Greek Monopoly ...	52 1/2
Greek Rent 4 o/o ...	40 1/4
Ottoman Bank...	15 1/8
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (July)	6 11/16 buyers
German Beet Sugar (July) ...	8/7 —

PARIS, July 24.

Banque d'Athènes ...	147 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ...	759 —
Credit Lyonnais ...	1135 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ...	—/—
Land Bank of Egypt...	217 —
Ottoman Bank ...	643 —
Lots Turcs ...	146 —
Cheque on London ...	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (July) ...	25 1/4
Banque de Salonique ...	174 —

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 24 juillet 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 o/o ...	Fr.	96	60
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée ...	"	106	50
Extérieur Espagnol...	"	95	25
Russe consolidé..	"	68	25
Actions de Suez..	"	4500	—
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	"	754	—
Crédit Lyonnais ...	"	1132	—
Comptoir National d'Escompte	"	—	—
Banque Ottomane ...	"	643	—
Land Bank of Egypt ...	"	217	—
Banque d'Athènes ...	"	147	—
Banque d'Abyssinie ...	"	—	—
Crédit Franco-Egyptien...	"	128	50
Change sur Londres ...	"	25	15

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ... £ 87 1/8

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2 o/o

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Tuesday, July 17, 1906.

Abyssinia Bank ...	— 1/8 @	1/4 dis.
Agricultural Bank ...	9 1/2 "	— 3/4
" Preferred ...	9 15/16 "	10 1/16
" 3 1/2 o/o Bonds ...	93 — "	— 1/2
Anglo-Egyptian Bank ...	13 — "	— 1/4
Central Egypt Exploration Co. ...	— 1/8 "	— 3/16
Crédit Foncier d'Egypte ...	15 — "	16 —
Corporation of Western Egypt...	— 1/4 "	— 3/8 pm
Daira Sugar 4 o/o Debentures...	5 — "	— 1/2
Daira Sanieh Ordinary ...	16 1/4 "	17 —
" Deferred ...	96 — "	98 —
Delta Preference ...	11 1/2 "	12 —
" Deferred ...	10 — "	13 —
Delta Lands ...	3 1/8 "	— 5/8
Egyptian Estates. ...	1 11/16 "	— 13/16
" Estates Deferred ...	10 — "	11 —
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd...	1/6 — "	2/6 —
Egyptian Trust & Investment...	— 1/16 "	— 7/16 pm
" Land and General Trust...	1/16 dis. "	— 1/16 pm
" Options ...	1 1/16 "	— 7/16
Eridia ...	— 1/2 "	1 —
Fatira ...	— 1/2 "	1 —
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company...	1 1/2 "	— 5/8
Land Bank of Egypt...	8 1/2 "	— 3/4
Mysore Reefs ...	1/ — "	2/ —
New Egyptian Company ...	1 3/8 "	— 1/2
National Bank ...	25 3/8 "	— 5/8
Nile Valley...	4/6 — "	5/6 —
" Block "E" ...	— 3/8 "	— 1/4
North Nile Valley ...	1/6 — "	2/6 —
Salt & Soda ...	1 — "	— 1/8
Sudan Exploration ...	1/6 — "	2/6 —
Sudan Gold...	— 3/8 "	— 5/8
Um Rus Gold Mine ...	— — "	6d. —
United African Exploration ...	— 5/8 "	— 3/4
Union Foncière d'Egypte...	5 7/8 "	6 1/8
Egyptian Investment & Agency ...	— 1/4 "	— 3/8
Egyptian Markets ...	1 1/16 "	— 3/16
Egyptian Sudan Mines ...	— 3/4 "	1 —

Prix des sacs.

Qualité indienne:

A coton	de 3	livres	P.T.	4	30/40	— —
"	" 3 1/2	"	"	5	—/—	— —
A Céréales	" 2 1/2	"	"	2	30/40	— —
"	" 3 1/2		"	3	20/40	— —
"	" 5		"	5	—/—	— —

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 24 juillet 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—*Etat du Marché.*—Soutenu

Disponible.—10 1/4

Futurs.—juillet: 9.61/64 (5/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Néant

HULL

Graines de coton.—Fermes

Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juillet-août: 5.74 (1 point de hausse)

" oct.-nov.: 5.57 (1 point de hausse)

Disponible: 6.03

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 10.90

Futurs juillet: 10.00 (5 points de baisse)

" octobre: 10.16 (5 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 6,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 24,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque ...	97 3/8	97 7/8
" 3m. bank paper ...	96 7/8	97 1/16
" 3m. house paper ...	96 3/4	— —
Paris cheque ...	388 —	389 1/2
" 3m. bank paper ...	385 1/4	387 —
" 3m. house paper ...	385 —	— —
Switzerland cheque ...	388 1/4	389 1/2
" 3m. bank paper ...	384 1/4	— —
Germany cheque ...	476 1/2	478 —
" 3m. bank paper ...	472 1/2	— —
Italian cheque ...	388 1/4	389 1/2
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	406 1/2	407 1/4
Constantinople cheque...	89 1/2	89 1/16

*Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE."

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt ...	Lst.	9 9/16 @	— —
National Bank of Egypt ...	"	25 5/16 "	— 3/8
Ramleh Railway ...	"	6 3/16 "	— 1/4
Egyptian Delta Railway ...	"	11 1/4 "	— —
Tramway d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	190 — "	191 —
" " Div....	"	342 — "	— —
Alexandria Water ...	Lst.	13 1/4 "	— 11/16
Eaux du Caire ...	Fcs.	123 1/2 "	— —
" " Jouissance	"	260 — "	— —
Daira Sanieh ...	Lst.	16 11/16 "	— 3/4
Béhéra ...	L.E.	35 1/4 "	— —
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lst.	— — "	— —
Egyptian Markets ...	"	24/9 — "	— —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	"	— 11/16 "	— —
Bière d'Alexandrie Privilegies	Fcs.	190 — "	— —
" " Dividende	"	120 — "	— —
Bière du Caire Privilegies ...	"	124 — "	— —
" " Dividende ...	"	62 1/2 "	— —
Egyptian Cotton Mills ...	Lst.	5/9 — "	— —
Egyptian Salt & Soda ...	"	19/6 — "	19/9 —
Pressage ...	"	— — "	— —
Presses Libres...	"	— — "	— —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % 1886...	Fcs.	329 — "	— —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % 1903..	"	271 — "	— —
Lots Turcs ...	"	149 — "	150 —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ...	"	— — "	— —
Cassa di Sconto ...	"	220 — "	— —
" " Nouvelle	"	210 1/2 "	— —
Anglo-American Nile ...	Lst.	5 3/16 "	— —
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fcs.	147 1/2 "	— —
Deferred Delta ...	Lst.	12 1/2 "	— —
Nungovich Hotels ...	"	15 15/16 "	— 7/8
Delta Land ...	"	3 1/8 "	— 5/32
Nile Land... ...	"	12 3/4 "	13 —
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte...	Fcs.	23 1/2 "	24 —
Khedivial Mail Preference ...	Lst.	4 1/8 "	— —
" " Ordinary	"	31/7 1/2 "	— —
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd	"	1 1/32 "	— —
Land Bank ...	"	8 11/16 "	— 3/16
Land Investment ...	"	— — "	— —
Trust... ...	"	1 3/8 "	— V.
Estates ...	"	1 11/16 "	— 3/4
Splendid Hotels ...	"	3 3/16 "	— 5/8
Cheik Fadl ...	Fcs.	111 1/2 "	— —
Entreprises Urbaines ...	Lst.	6 — "	— 1/32
Comptoir Financier ...	"	6 1/32 "	5 11/16
parts de fondateurs	"	39 1/4 "	— —
Building Lands ...	"	4 1/4 "	— —
Delta and Upper Egypt...	"	3 7/8 "	— —
Union Foncière d'Egypte ...	"	6 — "	— —
Bank of Abyssinia...	"	— — "	— —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien.. ...	"	5 3/16 "	— 1/4
Société Eléctrique de la Basse-Egypte...	"	— — "	— —
Banco di Roma ...	Fcs.	112 1/2 "	— —
Banque d'Orient ...	"	131 1/4 "	— —

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST.

Corp. of Western Egypt ...	Lst.	1 1/16 @	— —
New Egyptian Company...	"	29/3 ex "	— —
Land and General Trust...	"	1 — "	— —
Wardan Estate Company ...	"	6 — "	— —
" " Fondateur	"	7 1/4 "	— —
Land Allotment Company ...	"	3 1/16 "	— —
" " Fondateur	P.T.	120 — "	— —
Ciments d'Egypte ...	Fcs.	68-69 "	— —
Egyptian Hotels ...	Lst.	5 1/4 "	— —
Upper Egypt Hotels...	"	4 1/16 "	— —
National Hotels.. ...	"	3 1/2 "	— —
" " Fondateur	P.T.	50 — "	— —
Menzaleh Canal Company ...	L.E.	4 1/16 "	— —
" " Fondateur	P.T.	108 — "	— —
Agr. Indus. d'Egypte ...	Fcs.	— — "	— —
Improvements Corporation ...	Lst.	4 1/2 "	— —
Port Said Salt Association ...	Shg.	13/9 ex "	— —
Estates Fondateur ...	"	10 1/2 "	— —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(*Service spécial*)

DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs: juillet-août: 5.73

" octobre-novembre: —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs: juillet-août: 5.73

" octobre-novembre: 5.56

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.			
Novembre ...	Tal.	17 7/32	à — 1/4
Janvier ...	"	17 1/32	" — 1/16
Mars ...	"	17 1/4	" — 9/32
Août ...	"	19 1/16	" — 3/32
Graines de coton			
Novembre-Décembre-Jan.	P.T.	64 1/2	à — 25/40
Août... ...	"	69 3/4	" — 35/40
Fèves-Saïdi			
Septembre-Octobre ...	P.T.	123	à 125 —

PORT SAID TO LONDON BY BICYCLE.

AN ARTILLERY OFFICER'S INTERESTING RIDE

He was resting by a country stile, and his bicycle—upon which he turned now and again an affectionate, if somewhat sunburnt, glance—lay beside him. I asked him for a light and, sitting down to rest, we fell into casual converse.

"Have you two come far?" said I. "You look nicely travel-worn."

"Fairly," he replied, as he blew a cloud of Egyptian smoke into the sunny air, and lazily regarded the dainty wreaths twisting and turning ere they were for ever lost in illimitable space; "we have cycled more or less ever since we left the ship at Port Said."

"Well done!" I said, "that sounds interesting. I wish you would tell me about it, for you must have had a wonderfully interesting ride. But what made you think of it?"

"I don't know," he replied. "I had had a long spell of it in India. I am in the Gunners, you know, and ever since I was at the 'shop' I have been fond of cycling, and the idea struck me one day that it would be possible, and certainly interesting, to cycle home from Egypt. It was awfully jolly getting to Port Said. Just as we steamed in the band of the Pewble struck up the National Anthem, and at first we thought it was in our honour, until we were told it was to celebrate the Prince of Wales's entry into Cairo at that moment. Well, I left the steamer and transhipped to the Russian boat Cornelio, and set off for Jaffa."

"Tell me something about your kit first," I said, "for that is really important to know."

"Certainly," he replied. "I'll give you the whole outfit, and then you'll know what to do and what to take if you set out on the same journey.

"To begin with, here's the bicycle—just an ordinary Aero Special Rudge-Whitworth, two years old, weighing, without baggage, 25lb. To this I added 100lb. of my own luggage. As I expected to pass through countries where even the necessaries of life might be difficult to obtain, I carefully thought out the whole matter. My kit was collected on such a scale that I should always have a complete change of clothing and something warm to put on when passing over the mountains such as the Taurus. I took sufficient to enable me to repair anything which could possibly break on the machine; spare parts, including two outer and three inner tyres, with every small detachable part of the machine, and a spare chain and chain wheel; nine days' supply in army emergency rations, and one day's meat lozenges. As to medicine, I took the usual traveller's case, containing about ten bottles, etc. Books and maps, with Murray's Guides to Palestine and Syria, and generally through Asia Minor; Baedeker's Austria. As to maps in Asia, the best published, and very bad at that. In Europe I was content with the German Military series, and armed with these I never once lost my way. I also had handbooks with me—Arabic, which I knew slightly before, Turkish—both these languages have the same characteristics as Hindustani, with which I am aquainted—German, Italian, and French."

"What did you think of Jaffa," I asked, "and those sturdy Syrian porters who can carry seven or eight heavy trunks on their shoulders at once?"

"My dear sir," replied my new friend, whose surname I had discovered was one celebrated to all mathematicians—Routh—"My dear sir, as usual, it was so rough at Jaffa that we couldn't land, and so we had to go on to Beyrout. From Beyrout I bicycled to Tripoli. Judicious bakseesh got me through the Customs at Beyrout, and then I had a rough but thoroughly enjoyable ride to Tripoli. The Turkish road—humorously termed 'carriage road'—was being repaired, chiefly, as I ascertained by painful experience, with lumps of dolomite the size of a man's head. This made the going very slow, but I didn't mind that, as it gave me an opportunity to study the wild and beautiful coast, a good deal resembling the Riviera, but even more rugged. The wild flowers were particularly remarkable. I spent my first night in a Syrian lodging-house at Botrun. The season being Lent, I could get no meat, so I dined simply but satisfactorily on eggs, sour milk, olives, and nuts. My bed-room, 11 feet square, I shared with a Spaniard and innumerable visitors who shall be nameless. Well, I won't bother you with tiresome details, but just rush rapidly through, stopping now and then to particularise where necessary. The going from Beyrout to Tripoli was very stiff. At one part—the *Theon Prosopion* of the ancient Greeks and Phœnicians—I had to haul the bicycle for hours up a mountain which would have puzzled even an Indian mountain mule battery to negotiate. However, I got to Tripoli at last, and I loved it. Charming people hidden away in their old Crusading city, with luscious oranges and a delightful climate. I enjoyed an evening walk through the quaint, mediæval streets, dim in the dusk, and full of romantic possibilities, and hardly wide enough for two men to walk abreast. They brought back vividly the stories of the Medici and Machiavelli. One almost expected to see a sword stretched out from those shadowy doorways, and to hear a deep voice say, 'In the name of our Holy Virgin.' But, indeed, there is romance enough in modern Syria without going back to the Middle Ages, for the country is so unsettled north of Tripoli that a single traveller not knowing the language would stand but a poor chance.

"After my experience of a Turkish carriage road—Heaven save the mark!—I felt so dismayed at the prospect of what even the natives of Tripoli described as a bridle path 200 miles long that I resolved to take steamer to Smyrna, where I discovered a small colony of relatives with whom I spent six very pleasant days. Ephesus was very interesting, and also the spot dreamt about by the German peasant girl—the origin of a new sect in the R. C. Church.

"Well, once again I was doomed to disappointment as regards bicycling to Constantinople. A perfectly organised band of brigands watched over Smyrna. They would know I had rich relatives in the town, and the rich relatives themselves dissuaded me from the attempt—possibly from kindness", he doubtfully murmured—"possibly because they smelt a big ransom—which they might have been asked to pay had I been captured, and so I went by sea to Istambul, as Constantinople is called in that part of the world. At Constantinople I had great trouble with the Customs House people. They fussed about the carefully packed hold-all until human nature could stand no more—at least, my human nature couldn't. In such moments one forgets all about one's Turkish and Arabic, and goes back to good plain o'd English. They understood at once, and one regretted one's former forbearance.

"But they were so sorry—the bicycle could not be got through. It was Friday, the Mohamedan Sunday, and on that day no self-respecting Turk dreams of working. This was the last straw. So, snatching it up, I carried the bicycle myself through gaping and terror-stricken officials to the office of the Director of Customs. A few words about British subjects and the British Ambassador and a mejhidie (or Turkish dollar) under the table cleared things up.

"Here in Constantinople some of my widely-spread relatives took charge of me. I was wonderfully impressed with St. Sophia, the most wonderful building I have ever seen, but its majestic beauty is sadly marred by its very sordid surroundings. I trained from Constantinople to Belgrade, and there, to my joy, I again mounted my little friend here. But even when not actually riding on the bicycle I found the machine helped to make the journey wonderfully easy. You see, there were no worries about servants, porters, handbags, or advance luggage. I tied all my luggage on to the bicycle, and then they all travelled in one. One feels absolutely self-contained, and able to go anywhere or see anything; not tied down to go any route, or stay in any particular place. As I was not cycling for a wager, or against time, I consulted only my own convenience and pleasure. After the first 100 miles in Palestine, when the bike was really tested to the full, I had no misgivings about its holding out. I know that, bar accidents, which, after all, a careful rider can often avoid, the thing would carry me through, and it did—splendidly. Even unavoidable accidents, such as punctures, were usually very welcome, as I found great relief in using another set of muscles. In the ordinary course of events I never got off until I was fairly compelled to do so. Getting on and off over my luggage was quite an acrobatic feat, and meant mounting by the pedal, and throwing the right foot well over. I remember in Palestine a crowd once collected, and the village hero wanted to mount the strange machine. He had been to Beyrout, and seen the thing used, and so thought he knew all about it. I longed to let him try, and see him hurt himself in front of all his admirers, but the chance of his doing some damage was too great, so I retired gracefully with the machine, puffing out smiles and Arabic.

"The only objection to the trip from my point of view was being alone. It is not always possible to find a companion for so long a journey and not being made of the true explorer stuff I used to get very tired of my own company. At the same time, I am bound to own that there were plenty of little occurrences to relieve the monotony. For instance, I remember passing through Strasbourg, and cycling through long lines of soldiers who were waiting for the Emperor, and who cheered me heartily—whether in irony or in compliment to my nationality I could never quite determine. And then, again, my devices to make myself understood in towns where French and German were unknown, and Arabic and Turkish worse than useless, greatly amused me. In one town—Mitrowitz, a typical Hungarian town—I wanted ham, but not a soul knew what I meant until a happy inspiration dawned upon me, and I roughly sketched a pig, especially outlining his hams, and pointing down my throat.

"A curious thing happened in Germany one day. I was riding from Schlettstadt to Worms when I ran up against a large hay cart which refused to move out of the narrow road to let me pass. I got past finally and told the carter what I thought of him in scraps of three languages. A mile further on I had a puncture, and the carter and his pals came up and threatened to be troublesome. They returned my language with interest. However, I think even a German is impressed when an Englishman appears to lose his temper. Anyway, they suddenly left me alone just as I was beginning to finger my revolver. In the South of Europe I used to find it difficult to get a breakfast before making a start. I used to carry food for the midday meal from the house where I had slept, and eat it going along. Then I would wash it down from my two-gallon leather water bottle, which I always carried, as you see now, on the handle bar. Existence without water I found impossible, and this had to be replenished three or four times a day. They say it weakens one, but by the time I reached the end of my trip I was as hard as possible—in fact, almost a machine. And that is one of the benefits of travel on a bicycle. Constant railway travelling injures one; perpetual life on board ship makes one fat and useless, but bicycling brings so many muscles into play, and so thoroughly exercises the body, that travel under such circumstances is like being in a good gymnasium. And, besides, one cannot get any real idea of what a country is like when one rushes through it in a train. You get to know not only a country, but also its people, its flowers, its cities, its hills and valleys, its whole characteristics, when you bicycle leisurely through it. In this way I came to know and like the people of Southern Europe—everyone, that is, barring the Turkish official. They are very kind, and one is very ready to forgive people a lot who are quick-witted and resourceful. One had not the trouble in asking the way one has in England. They were all so interested, too. Of course, they were mostly rascals, but, then, if you know that, and meet them on that footing, you do not suffer. I don't think I was cheated out of more than a few pence the whole time, that is from 5 April to 13 May."

"Tell me about your distances and your best runs," I asked, thoroughly interested in his delightful experiences.

"Well, to put it briefly, my journey was as follows: Port Said to Beyrout by ship; Beyrout to Tripoli by bicycle; Tripoli to Smyrna and Constantinople by sea; rail to Belgrade, and then cycled from Belgrade to Vukovar, where I was stopped by floods, and so on to Trieste by train. From Trieste I bicycled to Brescia, touching Venice and Verona: and trained over the St. Gothard to Goschenen; from Goschenen I bicycled to Worms, and then took a river steamer to Cologne, from whence I trained to Ostend, taking the boat to Dover, whence I am bicycling to Hastings, as you see. The longest run was from Schlettstadt to Worms—125 miles in one day. My most difficult was my ride in Palestine, where I was only able to ride my bicyle for ten miles out of thirty-five. It was hard going, that German ride, as I did the 125 miles inside of thirteen hours. Coming through the St. Gothard Tunnel in the train a box fell on the back wheel of my bike, and buckled it up, but by stamping and tightening the spokes judiciously I succeeded in making it revolve without touching the fork, and I was amazed to find it carried me all the way down the mountain pass, and finally into Mulhausen, the only disadvantage being an undue strain on the spokes. I used to spend about five minutes at night and fifteen minutes in the morning oiling and cleaning and going over the machine. I was delighted to find that none of the parts worked loose or required tightening, as in some machines. This I attributed to careful thought on the part of the manufacturers. I think the very lightness of the machine often served it, as there was no dead metal, so to speak, to accumulate energy in breaking itself."

"I rather wonder you didn't bicycle from Constantinople to Belgrade," I remarked. "I always think that part of Europe is so interesting."

"So it is," replied my friend, "but to tell you the truth I did not care to start on a hundred miles run over infamous roads only to get into the train to avoid the troubled area of the Macedonian revolt. I enjoy risks while the odds are even, but when things come to two to one on the brigands the situation becomes absurd. Servia is a very uninteresting country, and their Customs a hotbed of extortion, and so I aried off, and started bicycling from the borders of Hungary.

"Of course, what interested me more than anything, perhaps, were the glimpses I got into national character. In Syria I always found the people pleasant, and obviously amused and interested with the unwonted spectacle of a young man travelling alone with his bicycle, a machine very few of them had ever seen. In Southern Europe they were, as I have said, good-humoured scoundrels who appreciated the novelty of such an enterprise. In Germany only too often I found them apt to be surly and ill-natured. I remember an amusing incident which occurred when I arrived in Schlettstadt. I went into an hotel. The manager and some ladies were seated there drinking beer in the dining-room. It was a small place, but I politely asked them if they could give me a bed.

"Mein hoste remained seated, and sulkily replied in the affirmative. I left him one minute, while I went to put my lamp out; and on my return, finding he had made no movement, I told him that as he could not be commonly polite he might keep his precious room to himself. Then the fun began. He could not afford to let an Englishman—especially a globe-trotter—go elsewhere. First he pressed me to stay, and then, finding that I was adamant to his entreaties, he turned savage, and I left him, green with rage, on the doorstep with his three daughters. In Milan the secretary of the Touring Club was very interested in my tour and in my dear little Rudge-Whitworth Aero Special, and he helped me a great deal with maps and road books.

"The whole journey remains like a beautiful dream in my mind. Its memory will be with me all my life. There is nothing so delightful as wheeling along those sunlit roads, with all the cloud scenery round and about one, and a new country opening itself up to one every minute. I cannot advise a better mode of spending a holiday. And it is such a wonderful break in the long voyage from India. You can send all your heavy baggage home by sea, and reserve just enough very light material, as I have already described to you, which can be fastened on your machine. Take your money by means of circular notes, and always have a supply of compressed food sufficient to last you fourteen days. Well, I must push on to Hastings, and then I and my little bicycle will be at rest."

And, almost as he spoke, he had vanished from my sight in a cloud of Sussex chalk and dust.

(Raymond Blathwayt, in the 'Morning Leader'.)

LAND SPECULATION IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—

The question of land speculation in Egypt has lately come to occupy a great deal of attention in this country, and on all sides it forms a constant subject for discussion. Never before has the value of land in and around Cairo attained such a height as it has to-day, and although the more cautious are shaking their heads, there are still many who refuse to believe that a "slump" is possible in the near future, and continue to buy property at an ever-increasing rate. Every day one hears of cases in which the lucky speculator has sold at a profit of from 50 to 100 per cent.; and land which was a few years ago bought at a pound a square mètre is constantly being sold for £10 and more.

Even if the demand for houses is greater than the supply, it cannot be so great as to warrant a sudden rise to the enormous prices now being given for building land; so that this rise in value can only be regarded as purely the result of speculation. But what proves this to be the case more than anything is the fact that the rents, though very high, are out of all proportion to the price paid for the property. To illustrate what I mean I may mention a case that occurred within my personal knowledge. A man had a house just outside Cairo, on the edge of the desert. This house is only one storey high, and contains six rooms, besides offices, &c., and has a small garden, perhaps an acre in extent. He has just sold this house for £5,000. Now, when expenses, depreciation, &c., are taken into consideration, for this to turn out a good investment a rent of at least 10 per cent. should be counted on. As a matter of fact, the highest rent ever paid for this house is £120 a year. I quote this to show that property is not being purchased with a view to deriving a profitable interest from it, but merely as a speculation, in the hopes of passing it on again at a still higher price.

The question then is, how long can speculation of this kind go on when the prices paid are so much in excess of the real value of the property, and also what will cause the "slump" which must surely come sooner or later? Although the rents asked are not large enough to bring in a 10 per cent. dividend on the outlay, they are extremely high, and £150 to £200 a year is the usual rent for a flat. It stands to reason, therefore, that people of moderate means cannot live in Cairo except in houses of a very mean order, and if this condition of affairs is likely to continue, they will be forced more and more to live out in the country, where they can get houses at a reasonable rate. And in these days of fast electric trams and light railways eight, or ten miles is no great inconvenience to the business man. A step in this direction has actually been taken by one company, which has bought a large of land in the desert to the north-east of the town, where there is an excellent water supply, where the air is exceptionally dry and fine, and the situation is far removed from the unhealthy neighbourhood of the Nile. It is now more than likely that this example will be followed by others, and suburbs may spring up under similar conditions in other directions. It is hard to say what effect such schemes would have on the value of property in Cairo, but it seems probable that speculators would deem it wise to get rid of land for which they had paid excessive prices while they could still get a profit on their outlay; and once this happens a "slump" is bound to set in. It is impossible always to foretell the reason for a "slump," and the crash may come at any time, while on the other hand the "boom" may continue for a considerable period; but things have certainly reached such a pass that, in spite of the opinion of some men of long experience to the contrary, it is difficult to believe in the permanency of these good times.

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FOR SALE.—To be seen at 7 Rue des Ptolemées any time between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. 303 Rifle (£4), 500 Express Rifle (£12), Revolver (£2), Saddle with bridle complete (£1-10 0), Military pattern wooden bath with convertible top (£1 10 0), Teak chests of drawers with cases (£3), Portable iron bed with box (£2), Valise with mattress (£0-15 0). For further particulars apply to E W. P. Foster, at above address. 28271-3A-2

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Arrivages de la semaine

	Coton		Graines		Fèves	
15	Bal.	23	Ard.	3 6	Sacs	331
16	„	—	„	34	„	900
17	„	—	„	—	„	637
18	„	—	„	250	„	301
19	„	—	„	-	„	237
20	„	96	„	135	„	648
21	„	—	„	—	„	108

Arrivages meme semaine

	1905 Balles	1904 Balles	1905 Ardebs	1904 Ardebs
	Coton		Graines	
15	126	38	4.26	372
16	75	24	1.837	—
17	142	—	4.905	—
18	241	—	4.994	1.466
19	80	—	4.483	1.053
20	49	—	1 473	40
21	100	—	3.607	—
	Arrivages	semaine	suivante	
22	61	23	1.860	782
23	12	—	2.370	81
24	107	—	447	560
25	146	1	4.400	—
26	101	—	2 266	1.200
27	169	1	583	—
28	114	—	846	—

Expeditions

Graines de Coton du 1er Septembre 1905 au 30 Juin 1906, par Ports de destination:

Hull...	T.	171.908
Londres	„	55.979
Liverpool	„	25.250
Bristol	„	31.596
Southampton	„	7.261
Leith..	„	1.380
Sharpness	„	14.487
Glasgow	„	2.909
Greenock	„	2.330
Burntisland...	„	——
Ipswich	„	4.588
King's Lynn Docks...	„	——
Boston Docks.	„	——
Rochester	„	3.387
Manchester...	„	5.700
Marseille	„	8.372
Havre.	„	1.000
Dunkerque....	„	2.091
Nantes,	„	7.375
Brême.	„	10.877
Rotterdam	„	180
Hambourg	„	1 250
Anvers	„	201
Total.........	T.	357.383

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

Le comité de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises a fixé, comme suit, pour ce jour, le prix de compensation ordinaire :

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	16 13/16
Janvier	„	16 5/8
Mars	„	16 7/8
Juillet	„	19 1/8
Août	„	19 5/16
Graines de coton		
Nov.-Déc.-Jan	P.T.	63 1/4
Juillet	„	67 —
Août	„	67 1/2
Fèves Saidi		
Sept.-Oct.	P.T.	124

Bourse Khédiviale, le 13 juillet 1906.

N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour.

Paiement le lundi 16 courant.

Egyptian Mining Market.

Name of Company	Making up Prices July 9	Latest Prices July 13
Central Egypt Exploration... ...	5/16	3/16 5/16
Corporation of Western Egypt ...	7/16 pm	7/16 9/16 pm
Egyptian Mines Explor. Syndicate	2/6	1/9 2/3
Egyptian Options...	1¼	1 3/16 1 7/16
Egyptian and Sudan Mining Synd.	1	7/8 1
Egyptian Trust and Investment...	—	5/16 7/16 pm
Nile Valley Block E.	11/16	5/8 3/4
Nile Valley (New)	5/6	5/3 5/9
North Nile Valley...	2/	1/6 2/6
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndicate ...	2/6	1/16 3/16
Sudan Exploration (10s. Shares)...	2/6	2/ 3/
Sudan Mines...	1/8	1/16 3/16
Um Rus Gold Mines	/3	/6 /9
United African Exploration.. ...	3/4	11/16 13/16

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"Simple Faculte"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à — —/—	
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 2 1/4	„ — —/—	

"Stellage"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 21 1/4	à — —/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 4 1/4	„ — —/—

"Double"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 7 1/2	à — —/—
Gr. de coton	„ 3 mois	„ 1 1/2	„ — —/—

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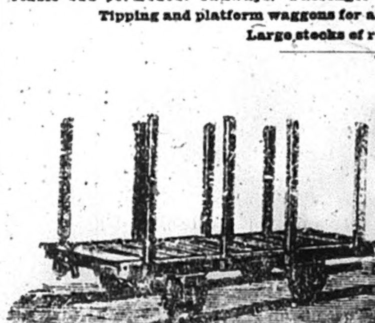

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Helouan ... *arr.*	7. 7	8.49	9.45	10.47	12.45	1.50	3.45	4.50	5.49	6.53	8. 4	9.26	10,49	1. 7

Helouan... *dep.*	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louk *arr.*	7.10	8.20	9.00	9.45	10.47	12.47	1.52	3.45	4.53	5.49	6.54	8. 5	9.32	10.53	11.53

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Reserve Fund, £400,000.

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Manager:
PHILIP HAROLD WADE.

Sub-Manager: WATKIN W. WILLIAMS.
Assistant Sub-Manager: FRANCIS GOLDSCHMIDT.
Secretary: CHARLES WOOLLEY.

Auditors:
JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq. (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)
FRANCIS WILLIAM PIXLEY, Esq. (Messrs Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.)

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1906.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Subscribed Capital—£4,233,325 viz., 169,333 shares of £25 each		By Cash at Bankers...	204,965 17 7
Capital paid-up, viz. £5 p. share	846,665 0 0	Securities— British and Indian Government, and other Trustee Securities, including City of London Corporation Bonds.. ... ... £1,608,722.15.10	
Reserve Fund	400,000 0 0	Other Securities, including short dated Colonial Bonds 462,873 7 10	
Deposits and Sundry Balances.	11,628,988 1 11		2,071,596 3 8
Bills Re-discounted	3,081,796 13 1	Loans at call, short and fixed dates	1,986,374 19 2
Rebate...	64,257 5 2	Bills Discounted..	11,660,917 2 7
Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account...	53,232 10 3	Sundry Balances, and Interest due on Investments & Loans	40,485 7 5
		Freehold Premises	110,600 0 0
	£16,074,939 10 5		£16,074,939 10 5

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1906.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Current expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration, Salaries, Stationery, Income tax, and other charges ...	12,764 5 11	By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1905...	11,775 6 0
Rebate of Interest on Bills not due, carried to New Account...	64,257 5 2	Gross Profits during the half-year...	118,478 15 4
Six months' Dividend at the rate of Ten perCent. per annum free of Income Tax . 42,333.5.0 Balance carried forward to next account 10,899.5.3	53,232 10 3		
	£130,254 1 4		£130,254 1 4

35, Cornhill, 6th July, 1906.

J. GURNEY FOWLER, F.C.A., (Price, Waterhouse & Co.)
FRANCIS W. PIXLEY, F.C.A., (Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.) } Auditors

Approved Mercantile Bills Discounted. Loans granted upon Negotiable Securities. Money received on Deposit at Call and Short Notice at the Current Market Rates, and for longer periods upon specially agreed terms. Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected. All communications upon this subject to be addressed to the Manager.
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